LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Presentation of the English Financial Budget.

The Acquittal of Dr. Bernard---Reception of the News in Paris.

Further Details of Late Indian Advices.

COTTON BUOYANT---BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 96 5-8@96 3-4.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, C. E., Sunday, May 2.

The Canadian Steamship Company's screw steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st ult., passed this point at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on her way to Quebec.

The principal point of her news is the presentation to the British House of Comnons of the Budget showing an exeess of four millions sterling of expenditures over estimated receipts, and recommending the taxation of Irish whisky and stamped bankers checks.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Boston 7th ult., *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 8:30 A. M. of the 19th.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York at 7 A. M. of the 10th April, arrived at Cowes at about noon of the 20th.

The United States corvette *Cumberland* was at Maderia, April 10.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 19th, in the House of Lords, Lord MALMESBURY said the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had just been received in regard to the seizure of the steamer *Cagliari* by Naples. Two of them pronounced it legal, and the third declared it entirely illegal. Under these circumstances the Government did not think it desirable to take any strong measures in the premises at the present.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI made his financial statement. He estimated the ordinary expenditures of the year at £63,600,000, but as £2,000,000 of Exchequer bills were falling due, and £1,500,000 had to be paid as sinking fund, towards the war debt, the total expenditure would amount to £67,100,000, being about £4,000,000 in excess of the estimated revenue. Taking into account the reduction in the income tax, which the government had no intention to interfere with, and the fact that three and a half millions were extraordinary expenditures, Mr. DISRAELI showed that there was no diminution in the resources of the country, and that, but for the above reasons, there would have been an actual surplus. He recommended a postponement in the payment of the Sinking Fund and Exchequer Bills, and the imposition of a tax on Irish whisky, and a penny stamp on Bankers' checks, to meet the deficiency. After some slight opposition, resolutions on which to found bills for carrying into effect these propositions, were agreed to.

Sir DE LACY EVANS and Lord PALMERSTON complained of the removal of Lord HOWDEN from the Embassy at Madrid, and Mr. FITZGERALD defended the action of the Government.

Mr. DISRAELI entered upon the minutes his resolutions in regard to the Government of India to be proposed on the 30th of April. The resolutions are based, with some modifications, upon the bills already introduced by Mr. DISRAELI.

On the 20th the proceedings of the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the Commons, Mr. ROEBUCK said he intended to ask the Government if they meant to proceed with the Conspiracy indictment against Dr. BERNARD.

A motion for leave to bring in a bill limiting Parliament to three years, was defeated by 197 majority.

The Jury in the case of Dr. BERNARD, charged as an accessory to the murders committed by ORSINI and others, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The result was received with great cheering in Court and out, and greeted with general satisfaction throughout the country. BERNARD was discharged on ball.

Lord DUNFERLINE, better known as Speaker Abercrombie, is dead.

An application for a new trial of the Directors of the British Bank was pending in the Law Courts.

The London money market was unchanged. The supply was extremely large, and the demand had grown slacker.

ROBERT BROWNE & Co., of London, in the Australian trade, had suspended---liabilities £40,000.

Consols had been dull, but the Ministerial Budget had a favorable influence. The Budget gave very general satisfaction.

FRANCE.

The acquittal of BERNARD produced a great sensation. The Paris *Moniteur* did not publish the result when first received. Several other journals confessed that they dare not publish the speech of the prisoner's counsel, while others gave garbled accounts.

The Paris correspondent says that the Emperor and his advisers do not regard with indifference the encouragement that the result will give the conspirators, but that no exciting language will be employed by the French press to create indignation.

It was rumored, but not credited, that Queen VICTORIA will meet the Emperor NAPOLEON at Cherbourg at the great railroad *fête* to take place there.

There is a slight improvement in the trade of Paris and the Departments.

Breadstuffs still continue to decline,

The three opposition candidates for the Paris election are Messrs. LIOREVILLE, JULES FAVRE and PECARD.

It is said that orders have been issued for the organization of companies of sappers and miners for the Island of Reunion, and the French West India Islands. Also, that the French riflemen are to be armed with double barreled guns.

The French Bourse was extremely dull, the threes closed at 68@90.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that if Mr. JAMES' speech in BERNARD'S case was generally circulated in France, it would be difficult for the Government to stay the effect of public indignation.

ITALY.

It is seriously contemplated by the Neapolitan Government to form a camp at Gaeta.

The Conspiracy bill was again being debated in the Sardinian Chambers of Deputies. Count CAVOUR declared that the measure was introduced irrespective of any external pressure, and that the Ministry had made it a Cabinet question.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies had agreed to the augmentation of duty on beet-root sugar, making it one-fourth instead of one-fifth of a thaler.

RUSSIA.

All import and export duties are to be increased by five kopecs, a ruble, from July 1. The additional revenue to be employed on the frontier railways.

INDIA.

The details of the news *vid* Bombay to March 24, have reached England. There is nothing of much importance to be added to the telegraphic advices received. MAAN SINGH, and many of the other rebel Zemindars, have submitted to the British.

The rebels mostly fled northward, but a large body had passed into Rohilcund, which was still unsettled. Troops were in hot pursuit.

The trial of the Ex-King of Delhi was concluded on March 9, but the result was not known.

NENA SAHIB was at Calpee preparing to penetrate the Deccan, in hopes of being joined by the Mahrattas. The British would soon attack Calpee.

The executions at Delhi and other cities continued.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The intelligence by the steamer *Niagara*, at this port on the morning of the 19th, imparted more firmness to our COTTON market, and also created a much more active demand from spinners and speculators. Holders found no difficulty in establishing an advance of ⅛d.@3-16d. ₰ lb. upon all descriptions of American, and in some cases transactions have taken place at about ¼d. above the prices current at the departure of the steamer *Arabia*, on the 17th inst. The arrival of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, at Southampton yesterday, with news from New-York to the 10th inst., has increased the buoyancy of our COTTON market, and some of the leading American houses here quote prices 3-16d. to ¼d. above the rates current on Friday last. The sales of the past three days foot up about 36,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7,000 and exporters 5,000. The estimated sales to-day (Wednesday, 21st) are 12,000 bales, and Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the market at 1 o'clock P. M. "buoyant."

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Our advices from Manchester this morning are generally very satisfactory. There was a good demand for goods, and holders were asking an advance over the rates current last week.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

At our market, yesterday, there was no feature except that of extreme dullness, and prices were nearly nominal for WHEAT and FLOUR. English flour (sacks) was sold at slightly lower prices, and American was held at about the rates current last Friday. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal at 22s. American WHEAT closed very dull at 2d. decline. Red 6s., White 7s.@7s. 6d. INDIAN CORN was quiet, but yellow was scarce and held at 6d. above last week's prices. White, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s.

Wednesday, 1 o'clock P. M.—The market for Flour and Wheat is without any improvement, but Indian Corn is more active and higher; White is held at 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF—There is only a retail demand at the rates current last week. PORK is very quiet and prices generally unchanged. BACON is firm and is held at a slight advance. Cumberland is quoted at 44s. 6d. LARD is steady at 53s.@55s. TALLOW is wholly unchanged since Friday.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is heavy at 5s. 4d. for Common.

POT AND PEARL ASHES—Pots are higher, and are quoted at 40s. Pearls are firm at last week's prices.

SUGAR—The market is quiet but steady, at the rates current at the departure of the *Arabia*.

RICE—Small sales of South Carolina are reported at previous prices.

LINSEED OIL is steady at 29s.@31s. 6d.

COPPER—The market has undergone no quotable change since last Friday.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—Noon.

MONEY—There has been no marked changes in the Money market since last week. Consols closed yesterday at 96¼@96¾ for Money, and 96¾ for account. The opening price to-day, (Wednesday,) was 96⅝@96¾ for Money, and 96⅝@96⅞ for account.

BREADSTUFFS—The tendency of prices is still downward, especially for English Wheat, which is quoted at a decline of 2s. ₰ quarter since last week. American Flour is very dull, and previous prices cannot be realized, except for very fine.

SUGAR—Choice qualities of Sugar command rather better prices, but less desirable qualities are not so firm, and in some cases a slight decline has been established.

COFFEE—There is a more lively trade, but at slightly reduced rates.

TEA—The market is very dull, and last week's prices are barely maintained.

RICE—There is a steady demand, and last week's prices are firmly adhered to.

TALLOW—Purchasers demand lower prices, which, in some cases, have been acceded to.

LINSEED OIL—29s. 3d.@29s. 6d.

PIG IRON—The market is dull at 52s. 6d.@53s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—There has been no quotable change in State or Railroad Stocks since the departure of the *Arabia*.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

A Large Body of Hostile Indians on the Red River---Mormon Movements---The Oregon War Debt---Judge Loring and the Court of Claims---Serenade to the President---Governor Walker's Letter, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2.

The President has received authentic information that a large body of Indians, of various hostile tribes, are collected on the head-waters of the Red River, though not so large as at first reported. Their encampments, however, extend along the banks of the river a hundred and fifty miles. They are all well armed and hostile, and say that it is the intention of the Great Chief of the West, BRIGHAM YOUNG, to exterminate the white settlers on the frontier. The Apaches and Cheyennes constitute a large portion of the hostile Indians, the Camanches remaining friendly, though very much alarmed. Fortunately, anticipating this contingency, the Government, some time since, ordered a regiment from Texas to march into the Indian country, and they are now on their way there. The friendly Indians will not be allowed to participate if a fight ensues.

A letter from Oregon says that BRIGHAM YOUNG is concentrating the Saints at Salt Lake, the converts in Oregon having received orders from him to repair there at once. It is added that they immediately packed up their goods and started for New Zion.

The documents relative to the Oregon War debt will be sent to Congress to-morrow. The papers weigh four hundred pounds, and have employed nine clerks four months in copying and arranging them. Bitter fights are likely to arise on the subject in Congress.

The President said, yesterday, that there was no man in the country he would rather appoint Chief Judge of the Court of Claims than ex-Judge EDWARD G. LORING, of Massachusetts. He is waiting only for satisfactory evidence of his fitness.

A very large number of appointments will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, principally for the Western States.

There is a great pressure on the President now relative to the new regiments. The result will be known in a few days. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2.

Last night a large crowd collected before the President's house, where he was serenaded by the firing of cannon and music by the Marine band; he appeared at the window, and returned thanks for the honor, saying that the best interests of the country were involved in the contest which has so happily been ended, and he hoped and believed that the passage of the Kansas bill would tend to promote the peace and prosperity of the Union. Senators TOOMBS and GWIN, and Messrs. CLAY, LETCHER and STEVENSON of the House, also spoke at the window, the former regarding the result as a pacification in which there has been no dishonor anywhere. Senators BIGLER, GREEN and BROWN, and Representatives J. GLANCY JONES and ENGLISH were serenaded at their residences, and made speeches of exultation over the passage of the Kansas Bill, regarding it as a measure of peace, not only for Kansas, but the whole country; a measure of union for the States, and union for the Democratic Party, and as putting an end to the question of Slavery, which has so long distracted the country.

Gov. WALKER, in his recent letter to Messrs. COX and LAWRENCE, said the Conference bill, as interpreted by him, was in precise conformity with his views and course, not only in Kansas, but since his return, and in following the path where his duty and his conscience bade him, he must support it. He adds, "the odious Lecompton Constitution, born in fraud, and baptized in perjury, *will be defeated by an overwhelming vote of the people of Kansas*, thus demonstrating by a practical result the truth of my interpretation that this bill does in fact submit the Constitution to popular suffrage for ratification or rejection, which is all I have required. With such a bill, and such a decision of that people under it, no formidable effort will ever be again made to withhold from the people of inchoate States a vote for or against ratification or rejection of their State Constitution, and the oligarchical doctrine of Constitutional sovereignty will be abandoned.

Two members of the Select Commtitee to investigate the tariff of disbursements of Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., have gone to Philadelphia to take the testimony of Mr. WADE, who is connected with that firm. This is considered highly important to the examination.

The Kansas Act will not Settle the Question---Details of the Act Unjust and Offensive---Business of Congress.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 1, 1858.

The President's principal argument in recommending the admission of Kansas under the minority Constitution was, that thereby the contention would be taken out of Congress and localized, that is, confined to the Territory most immediately concerned in it. This, too, was the basis of the Senate report on the Message. In this desire and hope, enough members voted for the English bill to turn the scale. They proceeded upon an entire mistake. The bill as passed settles nothing. It does, indeed, remove the measure from Congress, and perhaps quiets agitation there *for the space of five weeks*. Unless the signs of the times are altogether deceptive, the struggle about to be inaugurated in Kansas, under the auspices of this "Act of settlement," will be the fiercest ever experienced there. The bill is expressly framed to produce such a one The more the details of the arrangement are discussed, the more exasperated is the agitation to be excited by it, destined to become. Its opponents cannot deny that the *principle is correct*. Practically, and in fact, the submission of the Constitution is complete. The form of the motion by which the question is put, is of little consequence. The bribe comprised in the land grant is likewise a trifling affair. No voter in Kansas will be deceived, coerced, or corrupted by it. It actually donates less land than either the original Lecompton bill or the Montgomery substitute. Besides, if the grant be rejected in this form, a greater amount is certain to be conceded within a few months or years, whenever the Territory shall be admitted.

But the bill is the most indecently fraudulent ever introduced into Congress. Its manifest purpose was to deceive, and to enable members to cover up treachery to their pledges and professions by plausible excuses. The impracticable Southern men refused to vote for any proposition containing what should be by open admission an admission clause. The Douglas Democrats were pledged against any bill not containing such a clause. So the managers of the conference were reduced to the disgraceful expedient of manufacturing a bill which should clearly and fully submit the disputed Constitution to the people of Kansas, to be decided by a popular vote, while its Southern authors could hide their shame, and palliate their surrender, under the subterfuge that submission was not named in the bill. A precedent so discreditable to the character, and so dangerous to the morals of the country, was never set before. It reduces the noble science of legislation to a wretched struggle between petty gamblers and word-quibblers.

As there never was before so equivocal and hypocritical a bill passed by Congress, so there never was one so insulting and invidious to the Free States. Kansas is now ready for admission. The bill says, you are fit to become an associate of the members of the federation if you accept the Slavery Constitution which has been formed for you. Reject that and show your preference for free institutions, and we pronounce you unworthy of the connection. You will then wait through a period of purgation, until 60,000 additional inhabitants have changed your manners and corrected your principles, when an application for admission will be considered. This is the language of the bill. And this is the assumption which the thirty-four Northern Democrats who voted it will have to answer for to their constituents.

The composition of a partisan Board of Election may be excused though not justified, because the bill was a party measure, and it was supported by partisans. Naturally enough, *they* chose not to doubt the impartiality and correctness of the President. But the gravest and rankest offence upon fairness and conservatism, was the deliberate suppression of the actually existing Legislature of the Territory, and the reënactment of the repealed and originally-resisted statutes of election passed by an exploded Legislature whose validity in the day of its power was not admitted by the people of Kansas, and whose acts were framed to destroy the right of suffrage as pertaining to the opponents of Slavery.

There is but one word of description suitable to this feature of the bill. It is an example of an incendiary spirit, which is reckless of the public peace, which aims to revive past strifes, and to blow into flame the embers of civil war. What right has Congress to repudiate the present election laws of Kansas and return to those repealed by the unanimous voice of the people there duly and legally expressed? Is it intended to deny the validity of the existing Legislature?

Mr. BUCHANAN may have changed his opinions since he appointed WOODSON and EMORY, and since he dismissed Governors WALKER and STANTON and Marshal DENNIS, but there is no proof of it. And if he has not, he will eagerly accept the invitations to fraud and oppression which this bill extends to *him*. A change of purpose may supervene, but the present indications are that Kansas is to be the theatre of a strife which the country must ever lament.

But the agitation is by no means quieted, if the alleged Consutution be adopted. Then will come up the grave contingency so elaborately and ably discussed by Senator DOUGLAS. What Government is to be recognized under Lecompton? CALHOUN says certificates "will issue" to a large majority of Free-State members of both branches of the Legislature, but CALHOUN probably will not be in the Territory to do it; and if he is not there, the privilege and duty of making the Legislature by a distribution of certificates will devolve upon Mr. MATTHIAS, who is an inveterate enemy of the Free-State cause, or upon a Committee of seven, composed of like materials. What then? Will the people submit to the Legislature that will probably be fraudulently manufactured by some of their agents? The vote on State officers gave the Free-State candidates a majority. But the power of appointing them, by an arbitrary counting of the votes, is vested in the same parties. They will almost certainly declare the Marshall ticket successful. Will Mr. BUCHANAN support that government, or its opposite, which the people will set up? These questions the English bill do not settle, nor will it localize them.

But for the remaining five weeks we are to have business sittings. The time is ample for the dispatch of all indispensable business. The appropriations will pass of course. If the Secretary of the Treasury descrie a small loan or the funding of the treasury notes already authorized, a bill for that purpose will pass of course.

Mr. DOUGLAS' bill for the extensive rearrangement of the Judicial Districts of New-Mexico, so as to provide for the wants of Arizona, will probably not be passed. It contains a comprehensive and statesmanlike provision for the future organization of Territories into States, when they shall have population equal to that required for one representative in Congress. The erection of Arizona into a separate Territory will also probably fail at this session, but will succeed at the next.

Mr. TAYLOR'S bill for establishing a Printing Bureau for Congress will likewise be defend. The objections to it are very serious, prominent among which is one that it may, in a certain event, give the Executive control over the printing of Congress. The abuses under the present system are attributable to the corruption and dishonesty of Congress.

The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, in the House, will report next week, but it would be idle to expect any definite action upon its recommendations. A.

Great Fire in Boston.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED BY A FALLING WALL---LOSS $200,000.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 2.

A fire broke out this morning in the upper part of a large seven-story granite building on Federal-street, occupied in the lower stories by the Douglas Axe Company, and in the upper part by Messrs. SANBORN, BAZIN & ELLSWORTH as a printing office and bindery. This building was entirely destroyed, only a portion of its walls being left standing.

By the falling of a wall of this building the following persons were killed: FRANCIS CUTTING and FRANK TUTTLE, firemen; PATRICK REARDON, and Mrs. MORAN.

The adjoining building was occupied by Messrs. GRANT, WARREN & Co., extensive paper dealers, and was also destroyed.

A brick dwelling, occupied as a boarding-house, adjoining, was nearly destroyed by the falling walls, and it was here the fatal accident took place.

The total loss is estimated at $200,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

The two firemen killed belonged to Tremont Engine Company No. 12. Their bodies were recovered.

Accident to the James Adger, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, May 2.

The steamship *James Adger*, at this port from New-York, burst her steam chimney at an early hour on Friday night last, badly scalding JOSEPH POLLOCK, the engineer, and four firemen, three of whom have died. POLLOCK is under treatment.

The steamship *Nashville*, which left here on Saturday for New-York, has returned to port, bringing in tow the bark *Ottawa*, from Matanzas for New-York with cargo of sugar, found at sea in distress.

Heavy Forgeries in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 30.

HENRY BARRETT, a bookkeeper of WRIGHT & BRIDGEFORD'S, committed heavy forgeries and left for parts unknown. A large reward is offered for his apprehension.

The Break in the Canal Repaired.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 1.

The break at Knowlesville was repaired at 12 M. There is now no further obstruction in the line of the Canal.

Lecompton Rejoicing.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, May 1.

The Democrats fired thirty guns to-night in this city in consequence of the passage of Mr. ENGLISH'S Kansas bill.

RIOT AT QUEBEC---THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.---At Quebec, on the night of the 26th ult., the City Hall was the scene of a disgraceful riot. The Council held a special meeting to consider a proposal to increase the taxes on immovable estate. The acting Mayor had taken the precaution to assemble the police force, and to require a picket of troops to be under arms. About dusk a crowd of upwards of 500 men and boys collected about the City Hall, and soon began to be turbulent. So soon as the strangers' gallery was full, the police, who were drawn up across the entry, and had orders to admit no more of the crowd, shut the front door upon them. They thus kept back the mob, who smashed every pane of glass about the door, and felled the police with stones, &c. The constables being unable to quell the disturbance, the military were called out. After some delay a detachment of the 39th Regiment, which were kept at a short distance from the hall, came up; they halted in front of the building. The magistrate proceeded to read the riot act, and the mob speedily dispersed. Several persons have been injured and thirty of the police much cut about the head.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Twelfth Session, at Baltimore---The Evening Entertainments---Friday's Proceedings---Glimer House.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 30, 1858.

Of the distinguished hospitality of Baltimore, no member of the Scientific Convention of 1858 will fail to speak to his latest descendants. It were impossible, unless each guest's faculties were duplicated, for a host to furnish him more social enjoyment of the public order. To see any more of Baltimore's beauties, he must needs be furnished double eyes; to consume any more oysters, confects, wines, than he is pressed perpetually to, he needs a double digestive apparatus, and a palate coëxtensive with the whole of it to relish anything more of dainty or substantial fare.

The *soirée* of the Maryland Historical Society, last night, was in every respect a memorable affair. The whole of the large building, the Athenæum, was surrendered to the occasion. The grand promenade was in the fine Painting Gallery on the upper floor; where a band played a varied programme of lively popular music. At eleven the company descended to the Library room, where a most lavish and profuse display of meats, pastry, confectionery and wines, was presented. The most modest and retiring only retired when at all points satisfied. The greatness of the crowd crushed out any feeling of awkwardness that might have been felt by the moderately dressed the night before at Mayor SWANN'S imposing reception. On that occasion the Baltimore belles were out in such "gorgeous array," with such a wealth of pearls and diamonds, that but few of the ladies of members were quite at ease in the promenade. And it was amusing to watch the hand-wringings and timidity of the savans who, to their wisdom in matters of earth, sea, and sky, had neglected to add the graces and ease of the lady's man. On entering the grand hall of the new assembly room, the current set toward the extreme end of it where stood his Honor Mayor SWANN, to receive and introduce each guest to his handsome daughters. Past this the full-dressed naturally flowed to the circle of promenade. But they who felt more at home in laboratories and hovering over rocks than in drawing-rooms, were naturally drifted to the sides and corners, where they gasped and panted like scallops cast upon the beach when the east wind has shifted the sea bottom, and the tide has suddenly retreated. Some instantly subsided on seats prepared for the emergency. Others ventured carefully from chair to chair, or even from corner to corner, carrying their hands with them, but heavily, as if the fingers were lead. Some sounded others on scientific topics, each mounting his hobby, and so for a time forgot his misery. But large numbers, and among them some of the most noted, wandered up and down, terribly conscious all the while of their collars and gloves, saluting the ladies to whom their admiring pupils introduced them with constrained politeness. To one of these, a gentleman of national and European celebrity, your correspondent remarked introductorily upon the magnificence of the entertainment, the moving panorama of unchallenged beauties and all that. I "Ah!" sighed he, "I am a little afraid that this magnificence---this predominance of the social elements---will at last displace the scientific, and make ours simply a sort of travelling society, to be entertained gratuitously, and frightened at *soirees* which we cannot decline attending. The ladies are, certainly, very handsome, and their dresses, if those clouds of lace and constellations of jewels are dresses, beyond anything I have ever seen; but I am afraid their presence is seducing us away from our original purpose. Then, I never was more awkwardly placed in my life! Think of it! Men who have been sleeping on rocks, eating our cold victuals off of logs, digging in the earth, and breaking stone nine months of the year---bringing us to such brilliant *soirées* as these and making us (unintentionally, of course) laughing stocks! I declare to you, I have scarcely come to a meeting, of late, without determining, when I left, that I would never come again. But then, when I remember how much I gain by the criticism of my friends upon my theories and suggestions, when the time comes round I never can stay away."

Some of the ladies remonstrated, too, that it was not the thing, so unceremoniously to quench them by the presence of such floods of local lace and crinoline---that a cold and cheap collation, where the celebrities were drawn out in after-dinner speeches, would be far more to their liking. To all which it could only be replied, that the classical man of old, who tried to build his house to suit every body, was obliged at last to tear up his plans in disgust, plow out his foundations, and board around for the rest of his life.

THIRD DAY OF THE BALTIMORE SESSION.

NEW MEMBERS REGISTERED---THE VISITORS---PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK'S SYNOPSIS OF THE BIRD TRACK DISCOVERIES IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

BALTIMORE, Friday evening, April 30, 1858.

The sessions of Friday were attended by crowds of citizens and by many additional members. The brothers ROGERS now first appeared---always welcome for their lucid, pertinent criticisms upon all topics that occupy the meeting, but royally eloquent upon rocks and fossils. WM. B. was missed from the Montreal meeting, being at the time in England. He still carries the token of a broken jaw that he got in a London omnibus, from a stone that came crashing through the window. The familiar face of the New-York geologist HALL was visible, too, to the great comfort of the geologists who are in the habit of looking to him for the settlement of their doubts about fossils. There are perpetually dropping in and shortly stepping out again physicians from the North and East who hold up at Baltimore to attend the Scientific Convention, though the papers they presume are all Greek to them,---their final destination being the National Medical Convention that assembles next Tuesday at Washington. Occasionally the Hall is glorified by the apparition at the door of a New-York Alderman, delegate to what your Academy of Medicine thinks is a Convention of political people interested in the disposition of fat Quarantine offices,---which Convention opened its sessions and pulled its first round of the Green Seal Corks at Corporation expense last evening.

At the morning General Session nothing of interest was done, but, after a few minutes of routine, it separated into sections. The Geologists elected Professor WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Chairman, and Professor PORTER, of Lancaster, Secretary for the day, and the reading of papers proceeded. The first was a pleasant, merry sort of treatise, by Dr. GIBBON, on the language of animals, by which they understand each other and us; detailing what seem to be their instinctive, and what their acquired language. The Doctor's humor insured his treatise a warm reception, though in it there was nothing of extraordinary novelty.

Next Dr. C. D. F. WEINLAND read a brief paper of HABICH'S on the production of heat by the formation of cells. This gentleman's reading might possibly be intelligible to a careful listener in a small room, but in a hall so full of echoes its strong German accent absolutely prevented any but the very nearest from comprehending its meaning. So when Prof. LEIDE objected to some of the data of Mr. HABICH, the audience were with him. The Chairman, however, in a few brief sentences, resumed the matter in discussion, making it glow under his handling. He said the doctrine that the growth of cells in all structure evolves heat is admitted everywhere to be the true one---there was nothing new in that, but every such scrupulously accurate and minute experiment in proof of the doctrine was exceedingly welcome. The same reader presented a notice of two new human Cestoda, which, for the reason above named, was utterly lost on the meeting.

Professor HITCHCOCK read a description of the coal beds near Fort Belknap, in Texas, with the strata in their connection, and the discovery of a peculiar limestone there---all which he passed, to the credit of Dr. FRANCIS MOORE.

Lieutenant E. B. HUNT, with an apology for appearing at all in the Geological Section, detailed the Geological structure of Key West, and enlarged on a species of fictitious fossils abounding there. He made no pretensions to rare discoveries, but simply repeated to the Association the result of his observations while stationed on that sandy shore, that the inhabitants literally have to cover with rocks, to prevent its blowing away.

The great attraction of the day, however, was Professor EDWARD HITCHCOCK'S synopsis of the whole story of animal tracks in New-England. The hall was hung, on two of its sides, with drawings upon cloth, most of them of natural size, and faithfully representing the appearance that the tracks in the rock present. A few small specimens were exhibited, too---to have brought a specimen of the largest would have required a special locomotive and freight car. The subject was sufficiently attractive to crowd the large hall, and to hold the audience attentive to the last. The Legislature of Massachusetts had surprised him, the Professor said, by consenting to publish, at considerable expense, a report of his upon the tracks of animals found in the Connecticut Valley. He had desired to leave some synopsis of the discoveries which had employed so many years of his life, before leaving this world, and as the publication of the Legislature would not be for sale, he thought he should be pardoned for exhibiting the proof-sheets of its plates. He had designated the animals that made the tracks *Lithicnozoa, or the Animals of Tracks*, for he was sorry to confess that nearly all the evidence they had that any such animals ever existed lay in their tracks alone. Of two animals that may have been the authors of the tracks the bones had lately been found. These had been put into the hands of Professor WYMAN; but the Professor had so far only reported that they were the bones of reptiles, so their aid in solving the mystery of the track-making was very small. For these tracks, the Valley of the Connecticut was the classic ground. In it ten times more of them had been found than elsewhere the globe over. The valley runs north and south, is from two to three miles wide, ninety miles long, and sometimes half a mile deep, while in 38 several localities the tracks are found. What is the age of rocks that bear the tracks? The question has long and sorely puzzled geologists, but by degrees a definite conclusion is being reached. They are in appearance a sandstone, sometimes coarse, sometimes fine, and often mixed with shales. Some have reckoned it as belonging to the Old Red; most supposed it to be the New Red until lately, but he had about concluded, on the authority of Professor ROGERS, especially, that a belt at least of it was as modern as the Lias, or even the Oolitic. He enumerated the points by which the age of the rocks are estimated. The fish that are found fossil in these are intermediate between the equal lobe-tailed, which are in the newer rocks, and the unequal, which are never found above the New Red Sandstone. In them is found a species of fern peculiar to the upper part of the New Red. They bear a shell, too, that lifts the rock up in the series. The analogy between the Virginia and Connecticut sandstones raises them as high as the Durasic. A single animal has been found in them which seems to be a crustacea, and there are many tracks which seem like those of insects---that seldom lie below the Lias. In the Lias, then, he thought the bird-track rocks belonged, where certainly they were more in harmony with what we know of other rocks than in the new red sandstone. The Professor proceeded to his classification of the track-making animals. The Cabinet of Amherst College contained tons of the specimens and about 8,000 individual tracks. One room, 100 by 30 feet long, is entirely full of them---many of the specimens alone are 30 feet long. On the drawings he had sketched the true size of each track and the length of the step of each species. Most of his time for two years back he had given to grouping the individuals. He had made 119 species and 60 genera of them. He made 31 bipeds, 55 quadrupeds---18 having more than four feet, 12 without feet, and three of uncertain footing. Upon this he dwelt the more, because in the *Annual of Scientific Discovery* he had been incorrectly reported as giving up his theory that they were bird-tracks. Among the quadrupeds he had concluded, but without evidence that entirely satisfied him, that five were marsupials---the youngest of the mammalials. Of the bipeds, 14 were of the thick-toed birds, like the ostrich, and nine of the narrow-toed tribe. The invertebrates were but recently discovered, but he thought none who saw the specimens, especially none who had traced the tracks for distances in the rocks, could hesitate as to their identity. All these species he had named with some distinctive appellation, and he had tried his best to get good Greek for the names, but as to that, not his hearers, but his readers, should be asked to judge. He confessed that in distinguishing between species, he had often found himself in deep water, where he had to depend on his scientific friends to fetch him safely back to his own ground again. He earnestly hoped that some present would show that he had more species than he was entitled to---119 seemed too many to have been discovered, yet who could believe that it was any considerable portion of the Fauna of the Connecticut Valley in those ancient ages? When Professor HITCHCOCK took his seat he was greeted with loud applause.

Professor H. D. ROGERS, with many compliments, asked how far the marsupial tracks had been compared with the tracks of living marsupials? Professor HITCHCOCK detailed the extent of such comparison, which he again protested was not such as he longed to make.

In the other, the Physical Section, there were thirteen papers registered for reading, but few of them were reached, the most important being one on the Currents of New-York Bay, near Sandy Hook, by Chief A. D. BACHE, of the Coast Survey. The influence of the currents in producing the changes off the Hook that have occurred during the past twenty years, and the proofs that this was not a merely local influence, but one operating in the same way on the entrances to all our great harbors, commanded general attention. I should be tempted to digest the paper for the edification of your commercial readers, but for the fact that, by your Harbor Commissioners' Reports, and from the mouth of the distinguished Chief himself, those who would be likely to be improved by it have already been pretty well posted.

On Friday evening, at Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS', was given one of the pleasantest of receptions to the ladies and the gentlemen of the Association. The company was received from 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they were invited to the tables sumptuously loaded with all seasonable delicacies. No man or woman could possibly feel less at home there than he would have been in his own parlor. New acquaintances were made between persons whose faces were becoming very familiar, and old ones soldered and strengthened.

F. T.

Quarantine and Sanitary Convention at Baltimore.

The second annual meeting of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention opened in Baltimore on Thursday, and closed on Saturday. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. KEMP, of Baltimore. The following officers were elected:

President.---Dr. WM. M. KEMP, of Baltimore.

Vice-Presidents.---Dr. John M. Moriarty, of Boston; George N. Eaton, Esq., of Baltimore; Dr. P. C. Gaillard, of Charleston, N. C.

Secretaries.---Charles H. Haswell, Esq., of New-York; Dr. D. J. McKew, of Baltimore; Hon. F. F. Ferguson, of Norfolk.

Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the business committee:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report upon what measures are necessary to secure the objects embraced within the call of this Convention; and to enlist a more general interest, and the coöperation of municipal corporations, boards of health, boards of trade, and the medical profession in our sea-board cities in their behalf.

Dr. JEWELL, of Philadelphia, from the Business Committee, presented a report upon Quarantine regulations, which stated that a reform in our Quarantine laws was necessary. But before a uniform system could be established, they were of opinion that more enlarged information was requisite, and to accomplish this purpose to the best advantage, it was proposed that a committee be constituted "whose duties it shall be to prepare, with great care, in time for another Convention, comprehensive reports on the various questions immediately connected with Quarantine; and that some plan be adopted, either through the influence of Congress or the Smithsonian Institution, to give the reports the widest possible circulation. Your Committee would respectfully offer the following resolution for the action of the Convention:

Resolved, That the following subjects be referred to a committee, to investigate and report upon the same at the next meeting of this Convention, to wit:

1. A History of Quarantine.
2. Have quarantines secured the objects for which they were originally instituted? If not, the reasons of their failure.
3. What reforms are required to make quarantines more efficient and less burdensome?
4. Is a uniform system of quarantine laws feasible?

The report as submitted was accepted and referred to a Committee of Five, the Chairman to constitute one of that Committee.

A letter was read from Dr. GAILCOMB, of New-York, setting forth the necessity of some action in reference to the best mode of expelling miasma from infected vessels. This letter was referred to the Committee on Quarantine.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to report upon the subject of Quarantine be requested to add to their investigation the consideration of the best means to cleanse an infected vessel.

On motion of Alderman WIGHTMAN, of Boston, it was

Resolved, That —— be a Committee to report on the internal hygiene of cities, and present the same at the next meeting of the Convention, with particular regard to the following points:

1. A complete and efficient system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, with particular reference to cities, and the necessary connection of such a system with sanitary measures.

2. Upon the subject of disinfectants---their character, effects and benefits in connection with sanitary measures.

3. Upon the importance of an ample supply of water---an adequate sewerage and the proper disposal of the offal of cities.

4. Upon the importance and economy of sanitary measures to cities.

A motion was agreed upon to make the Committee consist of seven members, after which the preamble and resolution were adopted.

On motion of Dr. MCKAW, of Baltimore,

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be instructed to consider in their report the subject of vaccination as a preventive of variola, and the value of revaccination, with a view to the enactment of laws for the enforcement of general vaccination and revaccination.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, of Washington,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to bring the important objects of this Convention before Congress and the Smithsonian Institution, with particular reference to the securing of their influence in the promotion of scientific investigation into the subject of external and internal hygiene;

On motion of Dr. CHASE, of Boston,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report some detailed and specific plan for regulating the internal sanitary condition or hygiene of cities, which shall embrace all the subjects which may possibly come within the province of preventive medicine, and report the same to the next meeting of the Convention.

Considerable discussion was excited on this resolution, and a motion made by Dr. JEWELL to reconsider the former action relative to the instruction of the Committee.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn and the resolution adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet in New-York in April, 1859.

THE ARMY.

The Twiggs Court-Martial at Newport Barracks.

The court-martial, ordered to convene at Newport (Kentucky) Barracks, for the trial of Major-General DAVID E. TWIGGS, met on Wednesday. In consequence of the non-arrival of General JESUP, President of the Court, (the same officer who presided at Carlisle at the trial of Colonel

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

Acquittal of Simon Bernard.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 18th of April, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

The *Borussia* has brought London papers of the afternoon of the 17th ult., being one day later than those received by the *Arabia*.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 17th ult.

A telegram from London, dated on the evening of the 17th ult., states that SIMON BERNARD, tried for the attempt to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON, *had been acquitted*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on Friday, 16th of April, at 6 o'clock in the evening, says:

"Four o'clock this afternoon was the last hour allowed to candidates for the Legislative Corps to state their electoral bulletins, and transmit their formal declaration, on oath, of fidelity to the Constitution and to the Emperor. After much doubt and hesitation, the three persons who in Paris stand in the opposition interest, have this afternoon complied with that indispensable condition. Those three are:

M. LIONVILLE, for the third electoral district, to which the late General CAVAIGNAC had been chosen.

M. ERNEST PICARD, (advocate,) for the sixth district.

M. JULES FAVRE, (advocate,) for the fifth district—so that, be it for good or for bad, three Democratic lawyers have a capital chance of being elected for the department of the Seine. The most important is M. JULES FAVRE, who was one of the most prominent Republicans of the Legislative Assembly."

The Emperor will, it is thought, spend but a few days at the Camp of Chalons, towards the close of the season. Until then the camp will be commanded by Marshal CANROBERT.

It is said that two frigates are to be constructed on the plan of the ships of the line, plated with iron, as invented by the Emperor. They are to be first-class, and built after the model of the *Audacieuse* and the *Impetueuse*.

Orders have been given that companies of sappers and miners shall be organized on the island of Reunion and the French West India Islands. They are to be raised by voluntary enlistment, and are expected to contribute considerably to the defence of the colonies in time of war.

It is stated that the French riflemen are to be armed with double barreled guns, and that the experiment will be made with a few companies at first.

M. BROGNIART, *chef d'escadron* of artillery, has been appointed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the command of the military mission in Persia. It is worthy of remark that appointments of this kind are now for the first time made by the Government. During LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign the French officers who accepted service in Persia were struck off the army list.

It is announced that M. A. HAUSMANN, the late Chancellor at the French Legation in China, has been appointed French Consul at the Cape of Good Hope.

The notion that it is intended to make the Paris Conference a permanent institution is corroborated by private letters received from various quarters. Some of the German Powers have already taken alarm at the idea of a Conference meeting regularly at Paris to settle the quarrels of Europe.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the Government, having consulted the Council of State, have abandoned the idea of modifying the law imposing a duty on the transfer of railway shares. The question is to be further considered previous to the session of 1859, when time shall have shown the effect of the existing law.

The people of Nantes are in great alarm lest the whole shipping trade of that port on the Loire should be intercepted by the new harbor of St. Nizaire, at the mouth of the river, just as Havre at the Seine's mouth prevents heavy barges from going up to Rouen.

The receipts of the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company for the week ending the 8th ult. amount to 1,062,185f. 13c, being a decrease of 112,339f. 81c., as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The receipts from the 1st of January to the 8th of April amount to 13,569,597f. 51c, being a diminution of 1,750,440f. 46c., as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1857.

The traffic returns of railroads in the United Kingdom, published for the week ending April 10, amounted to £407,230, and for the corresponding week of last year to £438,710, showing a decrease of £31,480. The gross receipts of the eight railroads having their termini in London amounted, for the week ending as above, to £167,704, and for the corresponding week of last year to £186,773, showing a decrease of £19,068.

It is understood that every effort will be made to arrange the differences between Sardinia and Naples prior to the meeting of the Conference. The submission of the question to arbitration is still talked of, and the King of Holland is now named as perfectly neutral, and yet with sufficient maritime interest to constitute him an eligible arbitrator.

In the Sardinian Chambers the discussion of the Alien Conspiracy bill was renewed on the 13th of April. The day's proceedings were opened by Count SOLARO DELLA MARGHERITA. He did not, he said, impugn the proposed law; he impugned the attitude and fatal policy of the Ministry. "Whilst they are precipitating themselves on the path of progress, we are on the brink of a new barbarism." Conspiracies against the lives of foreign sovereigns were unknown, he added, until our century. The Count referred, in terms of censure, to the publication in the official *Piedmontese Gazette*, with accompaniments of eulogistic words of the letter of OASINI, in which, on the steps of the scaffold, he dared to recommend Italy to the Emperor of the French. But Italy, he said, repels the affection of a malefactor, and the sovereign in question would not be inclined towards her by that audacious recommendation.

The following dispatches were received by telegraph to the London *Times*:

MADRID, Thursday, April 15, 1858.

Colonel VERDUGO, Deputy to the Cortes, was severely wounded in a duel yesterday.

It is said that her Majesty is in an interesting state.

The Madrid journals, of the 12th of April, do not contain news of much importance.

The result of the Customs Conference at Vienna is so incomplete that the representatives of the various Powers are to return in June with fresh instructions.

The *Express* has the following:

NAPLES, Wednesday, April 14, 1858.

The formation of a camp at Gaeta is seriously spoken of. Count TRAPANI, the King's brother, has resigned the command of the Royal Guards, in consequence of a difficulty with his Majesty.

The Buabian *Mercury*, of April 16, announces from Hegburg, Switzerland, that 250 men had been sent for to put down troubles which had broken out on the occasion of the municipal elections. A red flag had been displayed.

The public houses frequented by the Radicals are closed by authority.

The London *Globe* says it is positively asserted at Berlin (Cologne *Gazette*) that Russia intends to give notice of the cessation of all her treaties of navigation and commerce with other States, and to modify them in conformity with the new customs tariff, taking the treaty between France and Russia as the model. The relations of Russia with foreign countries will thus become more free, and will acquire more extension. It is thought that the treaty of commerce between Russia and Prussia will also be revived.

The situation of Turkey and Montenegro appears so alarming that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna has been charged to announce that Russia is concentrating troops on the southwest to provide for contingencies.

A letter from Mostar, in Bosnia, of the 2d of April, informs us that the Turkish troops, at that date, remained at their camp of Stolaz, and that it is not probable that hostilities will commence for some time to come. KADRI PASHA and SELIM PASHA have 12,000 troops under their orders, and of them one-third are regulars. The PASHAS have, moreover, 2,000 irregular cavalry. The majority of these troops are at two days' march from Trebinye, but they do not show any disposition to move there.

Consols for money on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock were quoted in London at 93⅝@93¾.

The London *Globe*, evening paper, of the 17th, says:

"There is a fair demand for discount both on Lombard-street and at the Bank of England. Owing to the returns from the Bank last Wednesday, and the approach of Mr. DISRAELI'S Budget, the funds opened heavily this morning, (Saturday,) and have remained so, but there is very little business in progress. It is generally imagined that when the finances of the country for the current year are known, and provision is made for any deficit that may appear, greater activity will prevail at the Stock Exchange."

The Money article of the London *Express*, of same date, says:

"The funds to-day are very quiet, but somewhat firmer. Prices are quoted about 1-16 ⅜ cent. higher than they closed yesterday. Consols for money are quoted 93⅝, and for the 6th May 93⅝."

The amount of Gold sent into the Bank on the 17th was £80,000, making a total of £530,000 since Wednesday. The provincial share markets are reported flat. An Liverpool speculator for the rise is said to have failed.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Passion Week in Paris—Curious Murder Case—Two Mothers claiming the same Child—Political Convictions—Hume to be Married—American Ladies, and Alphonse Karr.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, MONDAY, April 5, 1858.

A stranger who should visit Paris only for the Holy Week would think favorably of the church-going habits of its people. This year, more than usual, the churches have been crowded with worshipers, and the theatres on the other hand deserted. During Lent the Catholic Church lost the last of its great preachers in activity—the Father RAVIGNAN. Father LACORDAIRE has retired from the pulpit, and LAMENNAIS is dead. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in looking about for a suitable preacher for the season of Lent, fell upon Father FELIX, and placed him in the pulpit of Notre Dame, where he has gained an excellent reputation. At the Palace they have had the Archbishop of Troyes, who, although not equal in eloquence, nor in independent sarcasm, to the Italian preacher of last year, has yet been popular. One cannot judge of his popularity, however, by the immense number of cards of invitation demanded to attend the imperial service, because it is permitted to believe that curiosity to see the court at prayers was the principal motive of the demands. The churches, as usual, produced some remarkable music during the week, and on Good Friday and yesterday, Easter Sunday, made the annual exhibition of the sacred relics. At the Italian opera they produced twice the Stabat Mater, with MARIO, GRISI ALBONI, GRAZIANI, CORSI, SUSINI, ST. URBAIN and NANTIER-DIDIER—an overwhelming cast for a sacred performance. The performance was well attended by such pious fashionables as feared the crush of the churches. The Protestant service has also been well attended in the city—so well, indeed, that the insufficiency of the present accommodations was only too apparent. The great rush was at the Aratovie, where the two COQUERELS—father and son—officiated in the morning and evening services. The new chapel of the Americans has not yet been dedicated, and that of the Rue d'Agueseau remains unpurchased by the British Parliament refuses to contribute the sum that remains to be made up, on the very proper ground that subjects who live and spend their money in a foreign country ought to look to that country and not their own for such aid as this. The Promenade of Longchamps, on Friday, was a mere ghost of the ancient ceremony, and with it and the "approach" of the holy relics yesterday, the principal *fêtes* of the Spring season ceased. We will now have a respite till the 15th of August, the *fête*-day of St. Napoleon and the Virgin Mary—the two great worships of France.

I believe I have not yet brought to your attention the trial and conviction of a young man of noble family, at Lyons, Lieut. DE MERCY, an officer of the line, for murder. M. DE MERCY is of the same family as the Gen. DE MERCY who commanded the German Legions against the great TURENNE, and was defeated by the latter. The Lieutenant made the campaign of the Crimea, and was remarked as a young officer of talent and promise. He was known, however, as brutal and cold-hearted, and passed among the officers of his mess as a "mean comrade." These facts went strongly against him on his trial. The circumstances of the murder were these: After a difficulty and a sham reconciliation with a lieutenant of his mess, DE MERCY, against the lieutenant's will, coaxed, or almost dragged him to his room. There, DE MERCY says, the quarrel was renewed, and they fought a duel, with their sabres, and without witnesses. A brother of the lieutenant, a corporal in the same corps, who lodged in a room near that of DE MERCY, heard a noise that inquieted him, and he knocked at the latter's door. DE MERCY opened it, and there he saw his brother on the floor, covered with blood and dying. He raised him up, when the dying man whispered "Help! the assassin!" and almost immediately expired. His sword was not drawn from the scabbard, but the doctors found his hand clinched in death, in the position in which it would be likely to be found if he had died fighting, with sword in hand. DE MERCY stood for a time motionless and silent, looking on, still grasping in his hand his bloody sword. The corporal arrested him, took him to his own room, locked him in, and then ran to alarm the barracks. Lieut. DE MERCY was tried by the First Council of War of Lyons, and notwithstanding there was no eye-witness to the deed, he was condemned to be shot. He maintained to the last that the affair was a duel, and when condemned, expressed his satisfaction that it was not to the penitentiary for life. His judges voted his condemnation unanimously. An appeal was then carried before the Second Council of War of Lyons, and this tribunal unanimously granted a new trial, upon the ground that the doctors who made the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased lieutenant, had not been sworn. DE MERCY says that he would rather die than go through the fatigue of another trial; but his friends are determined that no effort shall be spared to save his life, and it is thought they will succeed. He is the son-in-law of the Marchioness DE CHATELIER, and has children, but his wife is dead.

We have had lately before one of our courts a reproduction of the celebrated case presented to King Solomon—perhaps the only one since his time—of two mothers claiming the same child. The father of the child, the only incontestible parent, died a year ago, leaving behind him as a legacy to the courts the disentanglement of the enigma. His name was DARDELLE, he was a butcher, but a butcher before the TAX, before the monopoly even, and had a fortune of four hundred thousand francs. It was this fortune, falling to the child, which stimulated the maternal love of the two WOMEN. The morals of DARDELLE were passably scandalous. His meat quartered and subquartered, he threw down his apron and bloody knife and starte: for his hair dresser's; he got himself curled, brushed and perfumed; he squeezed on a new pair of gloves, a pair of patent leathers, and went out to show himself on the promenade. In the evening he supped at his "town house" on the Boulevard Montmartre, just *within* the frontier of the fashionable world, and near the quarter where rents are cheap and beef dear. He was a bachelor, but did not sup alone on that account. His shop required a *dame de comptoir*—in other words a lady book keeper, as it is the fashion in every retail shop in Paris. As many lady book-keepers as he had, so many victims were there to the seductive DARDELLE. The first of these, ROSE GERVAIS, was 16 years old when she entered the retreat of the terrible butcher. A year afterward ROSE became the mother of a child of which DARDELLE was the father. This child died and another succeeded it, which was inscribed by DARDELLE himself at the Mayor's office, as his legitimate son. Later on, DARDELLE saw and was conquered at a public ball by the graceful movements of a nymph in the can can, named PALMYRE FOULBEUF. (It was thus that the good King HENRI fell in love on the spot with Mademoiselle MONTMORENCY, in seeing her dance costumed *à la nymphale*.) From this moment, the reign of ROSE GERVAIS was at an end. DARDELLE, or rather the usurper of his affection and his counting-house, drove her out to seek a new home. But DARDELLE was not ungrateful; he bought and gave her another butcher-shop, where she soon married; and under the name of Madame FLOURON, ROSE GERVAIS is to day a flourishing if not a rich butcheress. Years rolled by, and PALMYRE, the new book-keeper, had gained such an ascendency over the butcher that a marriage was agreed on. No children had been born to them, and so they arranged to introduce surreptitiously into the marriage act the name of the young ALEXIS, the child of ROSE GERVAIS, and thus legitimatize him as the actual son of DARDELLE and PALMYRE FOULBEUF. They were married. The law, ignorant of the circumstances, declared ALEXIS the born child of PALMYRE, and after the lapse of a few more years, when ALEXIS had attained the age of fourteen, his father, DARDELLE, died. The parents supposed that ROSE GERVAIS had forgotten all about them and her child, but they were mistaken. An action was immediately entered before the Tribunal, and then commenced the trial between the two mothers for the possession of the child—and the 400,000 francs that fell to him. The widow DARDELLE cried after him as if he had actually been flesh of her flesh and bone of her bone, while the other, the real mother, had only a point to the facts. On these ROSE rested her case, while PALMYRE had to fall back on the legal declaration of the marriage contract, which declared him her child. The scene between the two mothers was both comic and sad. But the false mother lost the case—the child (and the fortune) were given to ROSE. All this occurred a year ago, immediately after the death of DARDELLE. Madame DARDELLE is now called before the Court again on a criminal charge, that of falsifying the records of the State (with her deceased husband) in declaring that ALEXIS was her child. The offence is a grave one; but PALMYRE, by her tears, judiciously shed, and M. CREMIEUX, the distinguished lawyer, by his eloquence, softened the hearts of the Jury, and she was acquitted. It was nevertheless curious to observe the apparent sincerity with which PALMYRE asserted her maternal rights over the boy. She never failed to call him *her son*; her long habit of thus regarding him had led her into an illusion of maternity as dear in affection as the reality. When the boy gave his testimony she devoured him with her regard, and if we must seek in every criminal trial a moral, we may point it out here in the situation of this woman, who, after having created for herself the pleasure of an imaginary maternity, finds herself at this moment powerless to satisfy it, without at the same time being able to efface from her heart the new and factitious sensations which she had caused to germinate there.

The little kingdom of Westphalia sends us the report of another singular trial. A husband intercepted a letter addressed to his wife by a gentleman, which proved the parties guilty of adultery. The husband carried the open letter before the Court, and the Court condemned them to a punishment for the offence, which completely satisfied his wounded honor. But now arrives the amusing part of the story. The man condemned for adultery brings suit against the husband for opening a letter not addressed to him, and the Court actually fines him twelve thalers! The husband immediately appealed.

I shou'd soon grow tired if I attempted to keep you advised of the numerous condemnations for light political offences which are daily taking place under the operations of the new "surety law." But here is one which appears at the end of to day's list in the *Presse*, which will seem to you as it does to me, a little hard. CLAUDIUS CESAR MARIUS EMILE CHIONIER was arrested and tried for having some days before the attempt on the Emperor's life at the Grand Opera, used the following words: "You will see that something is going to happen to the Emperor;" and then after the attempt of having said: "They missed him this time, but they will not miss him always. The Emperor is already making preparations for retiring to England; but I am going to stop him. On the 20th of May next, there will be a revolution all over Europe; the railroads and telegraphs will be cut up. We are 300 000 men strong to inaugurate this revolution." This was said by a poor fanatic many hundred miles from Paris, and the Court condemned him to five years' imprisonment and five years' subsequent surveillance by the police! One would think that the Government began to grow weak, when such silly boasting as this caused it to quake over a space of ten years!

HUME, the American medium, is soon to be married at Rome to a young Russian lady with an immense fortune. He is said to have gained his power over her entirely by that secret magnetic influence which has enabled him thus far to astonish so many astute people. A false Hume lately attempted to palm himself off on the people of Lyons. Large bills announced that HUME, the distinguished American medium, would that evening give a representation on the power of magnetism at the Grand Theatre. People who knew the habits of HUME, of never appearing in public, made inquiries, and the director of the Theatre, finding that he was being duped, closed the Theatre with an announcement that contained an apology to the public, for the imposition he came near practicing upon them. When a man is counterfeited like patent sarsaparilla or worm lozenges, you may cata logue him and his commerce as a fixed institution.

Lately the Post-Office Department of France issued a circular, intended to be posted at all the offices of the country, indicating to the people the manner in which they ought to arrange the superscription of their letters. To render the idea clearer to the common people, the form of an envelope was figured, on which was printed, in the manner desired, the following address: "Monsieur Grandchamp, Lawyer, Mabilly, Beaune." Many ignorant persons took this literally as the manner in which their letters were to be addressed, and since the circulars were posted, more than 3,000 letters have been out into the various offices of the country, addressed to the imaginary "Grandchamp," but, of course, intended for their friends.

A party of American ladies at Nice, with that curiosity peculiar to the Yankee race at home or abroad, lately sought out the residence and garden of ALPHONSE KARR. (As you perhaps know, the distinguished writer has left Paris and is now cultivating flowers, fruits, and bulbous roots for the market, on his own land at Nice.) The ladies, on ringing at the garden gate, were admitted by a domestic, who told them to ramble at their pleasure. Soon they came across KARR, whom they did not recognize in his gardener's dress. After showing them the garden, the ladies asked if they could be introduced to the owner. The gardener conducted them to the house, and then throwing aside his apron and gloves, he seized his right arm with his left hand, and presenting the right hand to the ladies, said, "Mesdames, ALPHONSE KARR, the gardener, has the honor to present you ALPHONSE KARR, the author." The ladies went through the usual ecstatics under such circumstances, declared themselves enchanted through their blushes, and at M. KARR'S request, seated themselves at the table of his dining-room to partake of a repast of the most delicious fruits. MALAKOFF.

The Passport Nuisance Etymologically Considered—Lamartine's Debts—The Gambling Hells of Germany—The French Census—The Future Queen of Portugal—Aristocratic Marriages.

PARIS, Thursday, April 15, 1858.

A word, to begin with, to the etymologists. The immense daily discussion on the passport system brings into relief the want, in the English language, of a word to respond to the French verb *viser*. The other day the London *Times*, in its first leading article, made use of the French past participle *visé*, the second article of the hybrid word *viséd*, and the third article of the infinitive *viser*. "He got his passport *visé*," "He sent his passport to be *viséd*," and, "He went to *viser* his passport," were the three modes in which the French verb was introduced. This coincidence of three writers on the same day, in the same journal, making use of the word in as many different forms, shows, in a palpable way, the necessity of coming to an understanding. WEBSTER, in his quarto dictionary, in giving the definition of the French past participle *visé*, adds at the end of the definition: "Hence travelers speak of getting their passports *visaed*." But this seems to be but a mere hint from the great lexicographer that there ought to be an English word, since he has no where incorporated in the text any other than the French word *visé*, marked as such. Why not, therefore, adopt "visa" as an English word, with "visaed" as its past participle? It has a sort of recommendation from Webster in the word "visaed," incidentally introduced; and, moreover, the wants of an English word are increasing every day. There is nothing that burdens so disagreeably the English language as a too abundant introduction of French words; so that when, by the lapse of time, new words are required in a language, it is much better to coin them at once than to make use of foreign ones.

I ought to make a correction in regard to what I said in a late letter on M. LAMARTINE. His debts are now stated officially at 2,000,000 francs, instead of between one and two millions; and his Macon estate is only worth 1,400,000 francs, so that even with the sale of that property he would still remain more than a million in debt. The national subscription is intended to supply this deficit, if possible; but it is now felt that it will not reach that sum; and it is hinted that the Emperor, in that case, will ask an appropriation from the Legislature.

The Legislature has been asked by the Emperor for relief for the sufferers by the explosion of the bombs on the occasion of the late attempt on his Majesty's life. By the report of the Legislative Committee it appears that one hundred and sixty persons were injured, of whom nine are dead. Five of these leave widows and children. Thirteen are disabled for life. The bill proposes to allow the widows a pension of one thousand francs a year; fathers and mothers, six hundred; those incurably disabled, six hundred, with the exception of one who is incapable to help himself, one thousand francs. An extraordinary proportion of the wounded are maimed for life, owing, it is supposed, to the peculiar nature of the projectiles with which they were struck.

The gambling hells of Germany, instituted ostensibly for the amelioration of the condition of the sick, are menaced with destruction. The menace comes from Prussia, whose people are tired of this standing disgrace on Protestant and Christian Germany. Infidel and Catholic France long ago voted gaming houses a curse and a disgrace to the country, and suppressed them. How does this conduct compare with that of Protestant Germany? But the little German States resist Prussia's demand, on the ground that the gaming tables at the Springs are their principal source of revenue, and that without them the State would fall into embarrassments. This is a remarkable state of affairs, but it is, nevertheless, true. The little Duchy of Hombourg is absolutely maintained by the profits of its roulette and *rouge-et noir* tables. On the other hand, Governments have made treaties with parties who have built fine hotels and houses of amusements, which would be utterly ruined by the withdrawal of the concessions to the *kursaals*. So true is it that people do not go to Ems, Wiesbaden, Hombourg and Baden-Baden for their health alone.

France and Prussia, however, in suppressing these houses, violated no contract with their keepers. They simply refused to renew new licenses as fast as old ones ran out, and in this way the evil was exterminated step by step without any violation of contract, made in good faith. It is thus that Prussia proposes now, to the small States, to exterminate the evil they have allowed to take root among them. In Germany the gaming tables take from the country six millions of francs annually. But there is another game more destructive to the finances of the people than this. While gambling takes from their pockets six millions, lotteries take sixty millions, and, unfortunately, the latter sum comes from the poor. Lotteries are authorized in Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and, in fact, all the German States, and this evil, great and ruinous as it is to the laboring classes, they declare themselves powerless to abolish. The one is as great a crime as the other, perhaps of the two the lotteries permit the greatest amount of swindling; but, at the same time it puts more money in the State Treasury: they require this source of revenue to balance their budgets for it is insceptible of great elasticity in its application.

A singular discrepancy is shown by the last census of France. Thus in 1856, the population of the empire stood: Of the male sex, 17,794,946, of whom 9,972,232 were unmarried, 6,686,223 married, and 836,509 widowers. Of the female sex, 17,988,206, of whom 9,351,795 were girls, 6,948,823 married, and 1,687,583 widows. How are we to reconcile this discrepancy? 261,561 more wives than husbands! The bureaucrats of the statistical department scratch their heads over this strange anomaly in the figures, and don't see how to find the clue to it. But they ought not to forget that often, very often, in French marriages, the cackling of the pullets smothers the crow of the cocks.

The world of crinoline is in movement this week from fortification to fortification, over the *trousseau* of the soon-to-be Queen of Portugal, the Princess STEPHANIE DE HOHENZOLLERN. "All the world" of wealth and elegance come to Paris for their bridal outfit, especially if the fair possessor is a Princess; and when one of these marvelous outfits is ready for expedition, there is a contest as to who shall see it, and catalogue the precious articles in their memory to serve for material on which to lionize in society. The bridal gifts offered by the young and gallant King DON PEDRO to his future Queen will cost, independent of the jewelry, 638,000 francs. Here is a list of the articles for the perusal of the ladies: Seven Cashmere shawls—five of primitive colors and two mixed—one oriental; one of them, the red, embroidered in gold, at 22,000 francs; three Indian shawls, white, black and blue, at 10,000 francs each; three French, yellow, mixed, green and scarlet, 3,000 francs each. There are four garnitures of lace flounces, as follows: one of Brussels at 55,000 francs; one of old Venetian guipure at 25,000; one of Alençon at 11,000, and a black one of Chantilly at 3,000 francs. The silk robes number thirty-six; besides these, there are six velvet robes, and six in embroidered muslin of tulle or crape. There are three sets of furs complete: the one of sable costing 18,000 francs—the muff alone 3,500 francs. There are pocket-handkerchiefs from 300 to 3,000 francs each—the former by dozens. There are a hundred dozen pairs of gloves, six dozen pairs of stockings, and the et ceteras in proportion. There are four amazon dresses. The riding-whip is a model of beauty: the head is formed of a large pearl of a bizarre cut, which enters into the combination of a centaur on the gallop. Magnificent bed-curtains, marked with the arms of the two families, form a part of the sumptuous *trousseau*. It would be instructive to place by the side of this bridal outfit that of some of the queens of the earlier centuries, but we have not the room. The great difference would be found in the wearing apparel, which formed but a light figure in the bills of the ancient queens. In place of this, there were horses, saddles, palaquins, hunting dogs and falcons, landed estate and jewels.

In regard to this marriage of the Prussian Princess to the King of Portugal, a difficulty of a singular nature arose, which threatened to disturb the tranquility of the King's Government. As is customary, the marriage, or at least a formal marriage by proxy, is to take place in Prussia, it not being etiquette for the Princess to leave her country to be married. The King at first named for his proxy in this delicate business one of the important men of his Government, and afterwards changing his mind, chose another. The first, who held a number of important offices near the throne, thereupon resigned all his commissions, gave up his decorations of merit, and retired in disgust. The King found himself in trouble, but a happy idea occurred to him—neither of the gentlemen should stand his proxy, but he would appoint in their place a brother of the bride. Thus were all jealousies healed. The King apologized to his two faithful servitors, and peace reigns in the Court of Don PEDRO.

Marriages in the artistocratic world are the order of the day. With the exception of that of Miss RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, to the Count DE GANAY, which has just taken place, none of the names are familiar to your readers. But among the rest there was one, of which M. JULES LECOMPTE gives the history, that is worth telling. The Countess CHARLOTTE DE GEORGENBORN, a high-born German lady, has just married M. PAUL BERNYER, the son of a tavern keeper at Montmorency, near Paris. The Countess is the last descendant of a family ruined by the Republican armies of the French Generals HOCHE and MARCEAU. The last great estate of the GEORGENBORN family, the castle and seignory of Dattenberg, was put up ten years ago at lottery, at three millions of florins, and was gained by a tavern-keeper of Montmorency, M. BERNYER, who had formerly lived on the Rhine, and was in that country on a visit. He bought one ticket only, at two florins. M. BERNYER immediately moved to his castle on the Rhine, lived nine years the seignor of Dattenberg, and died last year, leaving his son PAUL the heir and occupant of the palace. One day last Autumn two ladies presented themselves and desired to see the gardens. Their request was granted. They recounted to the domestic who conducted them, that they had been brought up on that place, which they had not seen since 1848, and they shed tears over every tree, and statue, and flower bed. The master and lord of the palace was informed of the fact. He hurried to the garden, and treated the ladies like a veritable hero of the tragic opera. In brief, this week has seen the marriage in Paris of M. PAUL BERNYER to the youngest of the two last of the DE GEORGENBORNS, who thus returns to the palace of her ancestors.

The marriage of young HUTCHINSON, of the American India Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Company, to the daughter of the Duchess of MONTMORENCY AND LUXEMBOURG, has made a good deal of talk in the aristocratic circles of France. They do not deny that Mr. HUTCHINSON is an elegant and accomplished young man, or that he has not an immense fortune in hand and in prospective; they deem it a *mésalliance* which throws a stain upon one of the oldest and most honored names of France. But this world is growing wonderfully "realist" in the presence of money; and since the parties are both human beings, both respectable, educated and accomplished, and withal entertain a real love for each other, where's the harm? Titles are becoming but flimsy things in the heart of this nineteenth century of progress and good sense.

Your columns on former occasions have vibrated with the feverish emotions of two excitable young men—my predecessor in your columns, the illustrious Mr. Dick Tinto, and myself—on the surpassing loveliness of an English beauty who set all Paris in a flame during two successive Winters. (You will remark that it must have been the real fulminate of mercury to produce a *winter* flame.) *Galignani's Messenger*, this week, announces the marriage of Miss SNEAD, ("SNEAD," it was formerly written,) to GEORGE PETER, Esq., *attaché* of the British Legation at Paris. So that the "English beauty" is not yet lost to Paris society.

The French papers notice the remarkable feats in saving human life of a French boy named HENRY CLAY. After saving the life of a drowning man, for which the Emperor gave him a reward of merit, he soon after saved a boy who had fallen through the ice—in both instances incurring great risk to his own life. Thus we see in a foreign country and in an obscure hamlet, the loved named of HENRY CLAY still covering itself with the glory of great and noble deeds, as if the name itself were inseparable from greatness and nobleness.

The Raisy subscription is not yet filled up in France. Another one has been opened in Belgium but it will hardly succeed in that small kingdom.

The French Post-Office is again restricting the circulation of the TIMES in France; for what reason it would be difficult to conjecture. MALAKOFF.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.—EDWARD EVERETT in a letter apologizing for not attending the dedication of a new school house, closes his letter thus:

"We must not rest satisfied with a general impression that our schools are in a very satisfactory condition. There is some danger that showy accomplishments, such as declamation and English composition—often prematurely attempted—and dramatic exhibitions—which seem to me wholly out of place at school—will occupy the time and thoughts of teachers and pupils, to the neglect of thorough instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history and Christian morality, and other branches of a solid English education."

The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia decides that a slave cannot elect to be free. The case was that of the slaves named in the will of John L. Poindexter. The Court decided that the provisions of a will giving to slaves the option, at the death of a life-tenant, of being emancipated or sold, are void, the slaves having no legal capacity to make such election—that slaves have no civil or special rights, no legal capacity to make, discharge or assent to contracts.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American*, is informed by a citizen of Lawrence, Mass., that the stagnation of business and dearth of employment in that place are greater than in any manufacturing town in New-England. Twelve months ago the population of the city was reckoned at 15,000. By the first of May it will not exceed 10,000. The writer adds: "Hundreds are leaving for California, and as many more for Minnesota and the West.

The Arch-street residents of Philadelphia have held a public meeting, to let off their indignation at the impending desecration of that specious thoroughfare by a city passenger railway.

The Republican State Convention, of Illinois, is called to meet at Springfield on the 16th of June.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Mr. Slidell's Speech—The President Not Inactive—Commercial Aspects of the Question—Advantages of the Acquisition—Population, Production, Commerce and Revenue of Cuba—Necessary Connection of Cuba and Porto Rico—Spanish Commercial Regulations—Terms and Consequences of Annexation—Cuba Necessarily a Slave State—Conditions of a Compromise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26, 1858.

Mr. SLIDELL'S recent speech is correctly regarded as an unofficial exposition of the policy of the present Administration towards Cuba. Ideas of public and private war for its acquisition have been abandoned. The diplomatic world of Europe and the planters and other European residents of Cuba are advertised of that change. This announcement was rendered necessary in order to calm the fears of the Spanish Government, and to pacify parties in Spain by removing just prejudices against the United States. There is a small Spanish party desirous of selling Cuba to the United States. One of its leaders recently made a speech in the Cortes advising the cession. He showed by a statistical review that the Colony was an annual loss to the home Government, and described the grounds upon which a transfer to the United States for a large sum in hand would be advantageous to Spain.

The President states, in his annual message, that Mr. DODGE had asked to be recalled, and that he should, at an early day, appoint his successor. But five months have passed; Mr. DODGE has more than once since repeated his request to be relieved. Yet he is not recalled, and he is not soon likely to be. By a Fabian policy entirely new in the history of our patronage, Mr. DODGE and his diplomatic colleagues in Europe are left undisturbed, lest, it would seem, their removal should entail upon the President the necessity of movement on the subjects intrusted to their charge. But Mr. DODGE'S retention is not without a special purpose. He is not an able man, but he serves a good purpose as the nucleus of and movements for more active personages. These proceedings, however, have not reached a stage at which they can be made the subject of public comment.

The acquisition of Cuba is a commercial question. It involves, truly, considerations intimately connected with our domestic dissensions; but those matters of controversy are likely to be held in abeyance until after the Island shall be brought within our political jurisdiction. It is plain that the North is ready for at least *this* compromise—to wit: that the South shall cease all attempts to carry Slavery into the new Territories on the continent, and Cuba shall be admitted without controversy *as a Slave State*.

I propose, in this letter, to allude to some of the advantages of admitting Cuba as speedily as practicable into the Union. In this connection Cuba and Porto Rico may be considered one island, since Spain could not hope to retain the smaller after alienating the larger colony. Cuba lies between 19° 43' and 23° 12' north latitude and from 74° to 81° west of Greenwich. It is about 770 miles long and from 25 to 90 miles wide. It comprises an area of 31,408 square miles. It is distant from Florida 150 miles, from Hayti 50, from Jamaica 70 miles. The statements of its population are very conflicting. An account adopted in my last gave 1,008,000 for the year 1853; but the returns received as authentic at the State department give 1,247,230 for 1850, of which 605,560 were white persons, 205,570 free blacks, and 436,100 slaves. Of the white population 520,000 are represented to be Creoles, or natives of European descent. The exportable products are Sugar, Coffee and Tobacco. The cultivation of Cotton, Cocoa and Indigo was formerly a large interest, but has much decreased of late years.

Porto Rico is about 100 miles long and 30 wide. Its area is computed to be 3,750 square miles. The population is about 500,000. In 1493 its population was estimated at 800,000. The Indians were not hardy enough for slave labor and were exterminated by it. Next after Mauritius, Porto Rico is, perhaps, the most fertile spot on the globe. It produced for export in 1853, 110,605,859 pounds of sugar, valued at $3,318,175; 11,580,004 pounds of coffee, valued at $694,836; 40,000 hogsheads of molasses, 230,000 pounds cotton, and 3,703,000 pounds tobacco.

By the transposition of a date, the table given in a recent letter, relative to the commerce between the United States and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, presented an incorrect view. I therefore correct it.

Statement Showing the Commerce Between the United States and Cuba for the Years 1856 and 1857.

	1856.	1857.
Exports of domestic produce from the United States to Cuba	$7,199,035	$9,379,582
Exports of foreign merchandise	610 228	5,543 861
Total exports	7,809,255	14,923 443
Imports from Cuba to the U. S.	$21,435,693	$45 243 101
Balance of trade against U. S.	$16,626,438	$30,219,658

Statement Showing the Commerce Between the United States and Porto Rico, for 1856 and 1857.

	1856.	1857.
Domestic exports to Porto Rico	$1,099 599	$1,783,229
Foreign exports to Porto Rico	43,125	152,045
Total Exports	$1,142,724	$1,935,274
Imports from Porto Rico	$3,870,963	$5,748,609
Balance of trade against U. S.	2,728,139	3,813,320
Total exports to Cuba and Porto Rico	8,951,979	16.706,683
Total imports from Cuba and Porto Rico	28,304,656	50,991,701

The imports from the Spanish West Indies consist in great part of sugars and molasses. In 1857 the imports of these articles were 89 per cent. of the whole from Cuba, and 98 per cent. from Porto Rico. We export to them lard, rice, flour, pork, potatoes, lumber, staves, fish, and miscellaneous produce. Spain attempts to retain a monopoly of commerce by heavy differential duties in favor of her own products and vessels. The duty upon flour from Spain is $2 50 per barrel, on the same from the United States and in American vessels $10 81. The duty on American lard is 4¾ cents per pound; on olive oil from Spain 2 4-5 cents per pound. The imports of flour from Spain was in 1854, of the value of $2,677,791; from the United States, $29,830. There is reason to suppose that a large portion of this flour imported from Spain was of American growth, because in 1857, while the exports of the article from the United States to Cuba, was of the value of only $324,000, the amount exported during the same year from the United States to Spain was $2 330.000. The estimated average consumption of flour, if admitted at reasonable duties, is 850,000, which in that case would be supplied exclusively from the United States, thus making for this country an export trade in one article $4,250,000 a year. Another article which is virtually excluded as an import from the United States, is jerked and dried meats. The imports of this article into Cuba in 1853, was 26,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,369,000, of which no more than $1,058 in value was received from the United States. Were the differential duties removed, it may be assumed that a trade in the dried and smoked meats of the United States would spring up worth $1,500,000 per annum. The differential duties upon tonnage are also heavily in favor of Spanish vessels, being $1 50 per ton on foreign and 62½ cents on Spanish vessels.

In 1854 the import trade of Cuba was $31,394,578, the value of exports was $32,683,731, and this was near the average of the ten preceding years. The amount of duties collected on this commerce was $7,796,652 on the imports, and $1,947,043 on the exports. Total, $9,743,696. The commerce of Porto Rico for 1853

Art and Literature in Boston—Dr. Solger—Mr. Emerson, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 24, 1858.

I have had a charming visit in Boston, and intended to have written you before this; but the hospitalities of the Puritan City (?) have kept me constantly employed, and at night I have been glad to sink to repose. I wish I could give you a detailed account of my visit to the studios of the artists. There are so many female artists in Boston, that they have an Art-Club by themselves, which assembles weekly in the parlors of the widow of the lamented GREENE, where they pursue their studies in a systematic and noble way. The low-browed, dark-eyed wife of ANES, is unfolding a real genius for sculpture; and the most aristocratic circles of Boston afford devoted students of Art. In general, the ladies of Boston give themselves to literature and other intellectual pursuits, to a degree unknown in any other city, where I have resided, whether in Europe or America; and the fashionable society of the city is very much modified by the intellectual infusion. This Winter there has been quite an outburst of histrionic talent at the private theatricals which have been held at gentlemen's houses, both in the city and in the neighboring towns. I witnessed, in one instance, a succession of scenes from DICKENS' novels, which made me feel that his exquisite humor and pathos could never be appreciated except his scenes are acted. The acting was all done by young ladies and gentlemen of the highest cultivation, and most delicate appreciation of every stroke of his inimitable humor, and every shade of his exquisite pathos.

You will be glad to hear that your old friend, Dr. SOLGER, has flourished in Boston as to reputation, like a young bay-tree. Your ample reports of his lectures in the TIMES, during the Winter of 1853-4, prepared the way for a cordial reception of him. The two first years he was here, he told me he had, during all the lecture season, an engagement for every night in the week but Sundays; either in Boston or the other towns of New-England or of New-York State. But he felt it to be by no means what he wanted to spend his life in lecturing to Lyceums, in courses of two or three lectures at best, and merely upon the Present State of Europe, the Crimean War, &c.—though even into these narratives of *the present*, he contrived, people tell me, to put not a little of his philosophy of modern civilization. But his method, as has been said by a Boston newspaper lately, is unlike that of the European doctrinaires, viz., to state a theory of civilization and then just hint at facts which may or may not illustrate it. His method is the Baconian—one of first conscientiously and carefully collecting the facts and then explaining them by insights into the ideal aims of leading individuals and classes of society. Those who have attended his private classes say that they never studied history before; and his 12 lectures on Ethnology, delivered several times last Winter, contain such luminous suggestions, concerning the composition of modern civilization and the different parts played by the Romanic and Germanic elements as are eminently explanatory of the origin of the inharmonious condition of Europe, and instructive to American statesmen *and voters*. But it is evident to all of his thoughtful hearers, that he should have higher scope than can be afforded by occasional courses of lectures; and two independent simultaneous efforts are just making, to secure a more complete expression of his mind, for the instruction of the community. One is a subscription for the first volume of his *History of the place of the German race in Universal History*—which is known to be a part of the great lifework, for which he has been preparing himself for twenty years,—but which he had been discouraged by some of our publishers from beginning to publish now. The subscription is headed by the historian, WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., and by the President and professors of Harvard College; and names are being sent in from other cities—such, for instance, as those of Dr. NOTT, Dr. TAYLOR LEWIS, of Union College, Schenectady; Dr. DEAN of Albany, &c. The object is to make publishers give him liberal terms, so that he may be able to devote himself without anxiety to writing.

The other movement is to make him Professor of History, in connection with some popular Institution in Boston, where he may lecture, in long continued courses, and form a real School of History. An old citizen of Boston has for many years been writing about the necessity of having the science of Government taught in the light of principles and facts, for the education of the sovereign people; and as a nucleus of such an institute a Professorship of History is to be endowed—History giving the material on which the science is to be constructed. In view of the eminent qualifications of Dr. SOLGER for this place, this old man, and another distinguished merchant, somewhat younger offer a splendid piece of ground near the city—an hundred acres, covered with wood—on the borders of Spot Pond, and commanding a view of it, so that I cannot fail to be covered by and by with villas. This land is just coming into the market, and it is to be judiciously sold to afford a fund, which shall give Dr. SOLGER an adequate salary. The two schemes can easily coalesce, as the studies for the Professorship and the book are the same. I am truly glad that such earnest effort is made to give scientific education to our people, on a subject which is so vital to our welfare. If our Republic were no larger than Athens the voters might be instructed sufficiently in the science of commonwealth, by conversational communications and by the public orators. But in a great Union like ours there needs to be serious study on a large scale, in order that legislation and political movements may make *commonwealth*, and not be internecine. Your Mr. PETER COOPER has some ideas on this subject, which I trust will be made available—by means of his Institute—to the education of the City of New-York. I heard, in the beginning of the Winter, some rumor of his engaging Dr. SOLGER to open with a course of historical lectures. I have listened to a repetition, made at Cambridge, to a private class, of the course upon the "Reformation," which he gave before the Lowell Institute. It was a triumphant exhibition of the fact that the Germanic element of modern society is the Protestant element, and appreciates the liberty with which Christ hath made us free; and that its subordination by the Roman and Celtic elements, which, in their nimble activity, have hitherto got the start of it, is in its nature temporary. I think these views are very important to be presented to our people, where the same mixture of races obtains, and the struggles of liberty and despotism are to go on, under other conditions, indeed, but still to go on. Dr. SOLGER says, in one of his lectures, "Hitherto the races have met to make each other their prey. But may they not meet for mutual understanding and development? is the question Providence puts to America."

I heard two of a course of lectures given by Mr. EMERSON. They were "a supper for the gods." One was "The Natural Method of Intellectual Science," which he said was to study natural science as God's revelation of the processes of the mind; and the other was "Self-possession," which I cannot put into any other words. There was a passage in it on the ease with which the young soul can be discouraged by a cynic, which showed that the man has as much tenderness of heart and human sweetness as he has subtlety of intellect; and his doctrine of self-possession seemed to me to be the very doctrine of Christianity.

Official Report from Quebec on the Treatment of Immigrants in New-York.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the Chief Agent at Quebec of the British Government for the superintendence of emigration to Canada, in his official report to the Right Honorable Sir E. HEAD, Governor-General of the British North American Provinces, on the immigration of last year, calls attention to the bad treatment of passengers who make New-York their port of disembarkation, and the frauds which are frequently practiced on the unwary. After remarking that a very large proportion of the British as well as of the German and Norwegian emigrants, proceeding to West Canada continue to take this route, he thus proceeds:

"I regret to say that numerous complaints are made of the treatment experienced by passengers on this route, not only while on the voyage across the Atlantic, but also when arrived at New-York and on the journey inland. The vessels employed in the New-York passenger trade are more frequently unseaworthy ships, with masters less experienced in the business than those of the regular traders to this port, and I feel warranted in saying, less respectable in their characters. So many cases of infamous conduct towards their steerage passengers, and particularly the females, have become public, that the Canadian emigration will be largely diverted from this line of emigration. The Commissioners of Immigration of New-York, I am aware, do all in their power to check the impositions practiced upon emigrants who land there, and since the establishment of the dépôt at Castle Garden for the reception and temporary accommodation of the steerage passengers arriving, they are saved from many of the evils to which they were formerly subject. Still, the extent and character of the population of New-York of the lower class are it impracticable that a full protection should be afforded. The stranger is still imposed upon by overcharges, detained as long as he has money to pay, misdirected on his way, and often plundered of his property, misdirected on his way, and often plundered of his property, misdirected on his way, and often plundered of his property

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—MUSARD'S CONCERTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—THE LOVE KNOT—MORNING CALL—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GREEN MONSTER—ELOPEMENT—TIGHT ROPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS—MUSARD BALL—THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD—NOTHING TO NURSE—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JACK CADE—THE DOGS OF THE FERRY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RIENZI—THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—WOMAN—IRISH ASSURANCE—Evening—DOUGLAS—TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PELL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—JACK AND BOB—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

WOOD'S BUILDING—GEO. CHRISTY and WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SLEIGH RIDE.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....May 5
The *Moses Taylor* leaves New-York for Aspinwall..May 5

Removal of the Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now Edited, printed and published in the new TIMES BUILDING on the PARK, opposite the City Hall. As we are working our entire Edition this morning for the first time upon one of HOE'S new TEN-CYLINDER Presses, it is possible that some delay may occur in the delivery of the paper to subscribers. If so, we bespeak their indulgence for a day or two.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., passed Riviere du Loup on her way to Quebec yesterday afternoon, and her news is telegraphed to us from that point. The most interesting intelligence by this arrival is of a financial character. Mr. DISRAELI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had presented his Budget to the House of Commons, showing an excess of four millions sterling of expenditures over the estimated receipts, and recommending the taxation of Irish whisky and stamped bankers' checks. Cotton, on the day of the steamer's sailing, was quoted buoyant, and Breadstuffs generally extremely dull. There had been no marked change in the Money market. The general intelligence by this arrival is interesting, though not specially important.

The Hamburg steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 10th ult., arrived at this port on Saturday morning. By this arrival we have received London evening papers of the 17th of April, being one day later than those brought by the *Arabia*, though not so late by three days as our advices received by the *Anglo-Saxon*, and published in this morning's paper. A telegram from London, received at Southampton on the evening previous to the departure of the *Borussia*, states that the trial of SIMON BERNARD, for attempting to kill the Emperor of the French, which had been going on during the whole week, had terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner. No other result could have been anticipated under the circumstances. With the exception of the announcement of BERNARD'S acquittal there is no news of interest by this arrival.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter which we publish elsewhere, sends an amusing budget of gossip from the French capital. Paris is just now on the *qui vive* about the marriage of the Prussian Princess STEPHANIE DE HOHENZOLLERN, to the King of Portugal. The bride's *trousseau*, which of course must be purchased in Paris, is creating the most intense excitement in the world of crinoline. Aristocratic marriages, by the way, seem to be quite the order of the day. Among those mentioned are Miss RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, to the Count DE GANAY, and Mr. HUTCHINSON, another American, to a daughter of the Duchesse DE MONTMORENCY. The approaching nuptials of HUME, the medium, to a Russian lady of immense fortune, are also announced.

Congress was not in session on Saturday, both Houses having adjourned over from Friday to Monday. A large party of the friends of Lecompton assembled in front of the President's house on Saturday night, and celebrated the passage of the English Lecompton bill by music and the firing of cannon. A speech was made on the occasion by the President, returning thanks for the honor. Senators BIGLER, GREEN and BROWN, and Representatives J. GLANCY JONES and ENGLISH were also serenaded, and made speeches expressive of their exultation at the passage of the bill.

We refer our readers to an able letter published this morning from our Washington Correspondent on the advantages of the acquisition of Cuba. This important question will there be found fully discussed. Our correspondent gives some practical reasons, which he strengthens with figures, to show that Cuba should be admitted into the Union without delay, and he estimates that the possession of the Island would add fifty millions a year to the productive wealth of the United States.

The Court-Martial upon General TWIGGS has closed at Newport Barracks. The evidence for the defence went to show that the General entertained no intention of showing contempt of the authority of the President, and that he considered the act for which he is Court-Martialed as simply a performance of his duty as an officer. The offence charged is the censure of an officer whose acquittal by a Court-Martial was approved by the President, thereby implying contempt of superior authority. The revision of the decision of the Court-Martial in this case, like all similar military cases, is to take place at Washington, so the verdict is still a secret.

The trial of WM. S. TUCKERMAN, for the robbery of the mails between Boston and New-York, ended at New-Haven on Friday. The prisoner pleaded *guilty* to all the counts in the indictment,—thirty-four in number. The chain of evidence was so complete and convincing that the defence was abandoned. TUCKERMAN will be sentenced to-morrow. The penalties attached to the offences to which he pleads guilty are very heavy. In the aggregate, they would amount to more than the average length of a life-time. The prisoner has entirely lost the air of careless indifference which he assumed at the commencement of the trial, and appears to realize the position in which he is placed.

A very destructive fire occurred in Boston, yesterday morning, involving also a serious loss of life. It broke out in a large seven-story building in Federal-street, which was entirely destroyed, together with several other buildings. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. By the falling of one of the walls of the large building, four persons were crushed to death—one of them a female, and two firemen.

The First of May was celebrated at Boston by a series of festivities. Public exercises were held on the Common, the Sunday School children went by thousands upon short excursions, and an entertainment was given in the Music Hall, at which some thousands of persons were present.

The National Quarantine Convention at Baltimore has adjourned to meet in this City in April next year. Several important subjects were brought before the body. A Committee was appointed to report at the next meeting on the internal hygiene of cities, and the importance and economy of sanitary measures. An elaborate report on existing Quarantine regulations was made by Dr. JEWELL, of Philadelphia.

A party of gentlemen interested in quarantine [illegible] with the Health Officer and several others, [illegible] to the Lower Bay on Saturday [illegible] Mayflower, for the purpose [illegible] examination of the various localities which are considered to be suitable for a quarantine site. They first visited and inspected the ruins at Seguine's Point, and afterwards ran across the Bay to Sandy Hook. After a short inspection of this locality, the boat returned to Staten Island, taking Coney Island and Gravesend Bay in the route. There was a unanimous opinion in favor of Coney Island as the most suitable location for Marine hospitals. There were a number of ladies on board, and the band formerly belonging to the *Susquehanna* accompanied and added very much to the pleasure of the excursion. A collation was served up on board.

Among the miscellaneous matter published in to-day's paper, an amusing letter from Charleston, on the general appearance of that city, and another from Boston, on art and literature, will repay perusal.

The bark *Ottawa*, from Matanzas, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar, was fallen in with at sea in distress by the steamer *Nashville*, and towed into Charleston yesterday. The *Nashville* left for New-York on Saturday, and probably fell in with the *Ottawa* on the same day.

A serious accident occurred on board the steamer *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, on her trip from New-York to Charleston. On Friday night last at an early hour she burst her steam chimney, badly scalding the Engineer, Mr. JOSEPH POLLOCK, and four of the firemen, three of whom have died. The Engineer is under treatment for his injuries.

One of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island died on Saturday, from being struck on the head with a crutch by another inmate. The Coroner held an investigation yesterday in the case, when the medical testimony showed that the mental derangement of the assailant was of such a nature as that he should not be held responsible for his acts. He has been an inmate of the Institution several years, and previous to the present act of violence, has always been regarded as perfectly harmless. The deceased had only been a few weeks in the institution.

The partisans of some of the down town fire companies came in collision early last evening in Chatham-street, and fought for a time in their usual way. A few were injured. During the excitement three men were run over and very badly injured—one of them so seriously that it was thought he could not recover.

At the Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Fourteenth-street, last evening, an abstract of the annual report was read, and Rev. Dr. DABNEY delivered an address.

There were 407 deaths in the City last week—an increase of 8 as compared with those of the week previous.

The Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S,) was yesterday the scene of more than usual interest on account of the ingathering of a large number of persons who are the fruits of the prevailing revival. One hundred and ninety persons were admitted to membership, fifty of whom were baptized. Of the whole number only some twenty-five were admitted by letter, the remainder uniting upon a profession of faith. They were mostly youthful persons, though there were among them many heads of families, business and professional men, sea captains and others. The church was thronged, many being obliged to leave who could not get inside. The venerable LYMAN BEECHER occupied the pulpit with his son, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. Vases of beautiful flowers ornamented the pulpit, back of which was the following inscription: "Ye were as sheep going astray, but are now returned unto the shepherd and bishop of your souls." The ceremony of admitting and baptizing the new converts was concluded at 12 o'clock, when Mr. BEECHER began his discourse. The Plymouth Church was organized eleven years ago with twenty-five members. There have been over 1,400 persons enrolled upon the church records since that time, 700 of whom were new converts. There are now over 1,100 members. At the conclusion of the sermon the Lord's Supper was commemorated, in which about 1,500 persons participated, the largest number, Mr. BEECHER said, that had ever communed in that church. The meetings continue with unabated interest.

The General Markets, on Saturday, continued quiet for Cotton at unchanged figures. Breadstuffs were more freely offered at somewhat lower prices, yet the demand was restricted—the home trade having been the leading buyers. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars attracted more attention at uniform rates. Pork and Lard were depressed and tended downward. Beef was salable and steady. Freights were brisker and firmer, with 764 vessels of all classes in port.

The United States in America.

The *Courrier de Paris*, which is a sort of servant out of livery, or gentleman's gentleman in the now Imperial Press of France, is extremely agitated, and very angrily excited, because certain "Yankee fillibusters" have seized upon the Island of Navaza—"a barren rock lying between Jamaica and Hayti, and belonging to the latter empire;" and it compares this flagrant violation of public law and the rights of nations to the occupation of the Island of Perim by Great Britain. We are certainly indebted to our French cotemporary for the knowledge of the fact which has so wrought upon its feelings; and, although we are quite prepared to admit the possibility of the occurrence, we must take leave to doubt its probability. For we do not believe that "Yankee fillibusters," engaged in a purely private speculation, would content themselves with a "barren rock." The capture and fortification of such geological formations is generally the work of Governments. The Government of France, for instance, might be fairly expected to lay violent hands upon any "barren rock" in the vicinity of the Marquesas group, or upon any volcanic island which should suddenly and surreptitiously make its appearance in the immediate neighborhood of Bona or Algiers, after the manner of Mediterranean eruptions. But, whenever Americans organize scouting parties in search of new realms to conquer, they usually direct their attention, not towards the most barren, but towards the most fertile tracts within their grasp, and they would be much more likely to plant our national flag on the shores of Port-au-Prince, or Samana, than on the summit of a lonely peak, valuable only for the chances it may afford of guano discoveries, or as an amateur Gibraltar in the Carribean seas. We do not, therefore, propose to indicate the right of any of our fellow-citizens to *preëmpt* the solitudes of Narvaza. We leave that matter to the care of Providence and the *Courrier de Paris*. But we have a word, and a serious word, to utter in regard to the tone assumed by the French journal in treating of this question, and the language in which it alludes to the future pretensions of the United States on this side of the Atlantic. If France objects to the planting of the British flag on the island of Perim, we presume that England can answer that objection satisfactorily, and maintain her rights in the matter "in the way recognized among nations of honor." But however this may be, we may feel sure that the United States, at least, will submit to no dictation from any European power in dealing with affairs which concern this country more nearly than any other nation whatever. "The great Powers of Europe," says the *Courrier de Paris*, "have to watch over the tendencies towards aggression and spoliation of the Anglo-Saxon race in the New World as well as in the Old." If this be so, we are very sorry to hear it, for the "great Powers of Europe" are then charged with a mission which they will never be able to fulfill, and they have entered upon a path from which they will never be able to emerge with safety or with honor. The face of the world has changed considerably, and, as we think, for the better, since the affairs of Christendom were settled at Vienna, some forty years ago. The great commercial nations of England and the United States have developed interests and set trains of activity in motion over all the earth, which are not to be controled by diplomatists or sovereigns at St. Petersburg or Paris. So far as this country, at least, is concerned, the supremacy of, or authority in, the continent immediately subjected to our influence has become a historical necessity; and it is time that all other States should recognize the fact and accommodate themselves to its consequences, which can only be hurtful to those who shall foolishly attempt to interfere with their natural evolution. We are quite as ready as our Parisian contemporary can be, to pass severest censure upon those acts of our own Government which may seem to us to be at variance with national justice or national right. But we are not prepared to invest the Government of France or of any other European State or States with the attributes of a High Court of International Law, or to tolerate the assumption by any other nation or nations of a claim to pronounce sentence upon us as "a people whose aggressive and spoliative tendencies need to be restrained." The French Government has work enough upon its hands in the Old World; but if it were entirely free to direct the lights of its intelligent honesty upon the affairs of America, it is we ourselves who must be permitted to decide, in the last resort, upon the value of its criticisms, and only we who can be charged with the task of repressing whatever may need to be repressed in the tendencies of our citizens. Nothing is better established in the always chaotic code of international comity, than the right of every power to decide upon the condition of the interests which most nearly affect itself. France has always stretched this right to the utter limit. She invaded Spain in the time of the First NAPOLEON to defend herself from the dangers alleged to be inherent in the then condition of the Spanish Crown. She invaded Spain in 1823 to avert the alleged disorganization of Spanish society. She menaces the conterminous States of Belgium, Switzerland and Sardinia, to-day, to secure herself from the alleged contagion of revolutionary sentiment in those countries. And she must submit to see the United States, which are at least her equals in all the essentials of power and of greatness, dispose, with the moderation appropriate to our principles of government, but with the firmness inherent in our national character, of whatever questions may be raised by the State of territories adjacent to our own. If any European power has a right to be heard in discussions affecting the present and future of America, it is Great Britain, which holds, in Canada and in the Carribean Seas interests second only to our own, and the voice of Great Britain can be listened to by us only in the accents of conciliation, justice and good will. In the treaty which has just been concluded between the United States and Nicaragua, the *Courrier de Paris* may find an intimation of the future course of this country, more worthy of attention than its legends of Navaza. By that treaty the gravity of our interest has been recognized, and the preponderance of our power gracefully acknowledged, without prejudice to the real independence of the weaker party, or to the absolute rights of any other nation. In the recognition of that treaty the practical diplomacy of this country was triumphantly vindicated.

Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, as the representative of an American commercial interest on the one hand, and the Nicaraguan Minister as the agent of a people seeking quiet, order and security on the other, laid down the basis of an agreement which the official Secretary of our Government recognized as sound and satisfactory, and this agreement was consummated without diplomatic pomp or confusion in the councils of the Central American Republic. It transfers to us simply the right to guarantee the most material interest of that Republic, and to harmonize her future with our own. A better treaty was never made by this Government, and the *Courrier de Paris* will save itself a deal of trouble to understand at once that upon a similar basis this "aggressive spoliative nation of Anglo Saxons" will steadily and forever continue to extend its protection whenever protection is needed, and to establish the foundations of a genuine, just and pacific authority wherever they can be laid on the American Continent, or within the seas which bathe either shore of our magnificent Empire.

The Kansas Victory.

The Administration Party is rejoicing vociferously over the passage of the Kansas bill. The Washington *Union* opens its leading editorial with the announcement that both Houses have adopted the bill "*admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.*" It strikes us that this is slightly premature. There is a trifling formality to be gone through with yet, before the process of admission can be considered complete. The people of Kansas have a few words to say upon the subject. The *Union* seems to take for granted the fact of their assent;—we are inclined to think it will find this to be a capital mistake.

If any political party should fire cannon over this result, it is the Republicans. They ought by all means to pay for the powder. They owe a new lease of life to the enactment of this bill. Their opponents have been for a long time charging them—and we suspect with a good deal of truth,—with trying to prolong this Kansas controversy. They were denounced right and left for not being willing to have the question *settled*, and for trying to get the matter in such a shape that they might continue to make political capital out of it for four or five years longer. We haven't the slightest doubt that this was their wish. They would have been very glad to prolong this agitation long enough to make it available in the Presidential contest of 1860. But the task was beyond their powers. Their utmost ingenuity could devise no plan which would extend it beyond six months or a year at farthest. All they ventured to ask was that the Lecompton Constitution might be sent back to the people, and, if rejected, that they might immediately make another, and come at once with a new application for admission. If their plan had been adopted, the whole Kansas agitation would have subsided in six months at the outside.

But the Administration proved better to them than their expectations. It has stepped in and put the matter in such a shape that the Kansas question can scarcely fail to become a powerful element in the next Presidential canvass. It has sent the Lecompton Constitution practically back to the people, and pledged itself, if that is rejected, to prolong the struggle for admission four or five years longer. What more could the Republican Party desire than this?

We are not at all surprised to find the Republican leaders ready to enter at once upon the promising field to which they are thus invited. It is already announced from Washington that, as soon as Congress adjourns, the most effective Republican speakers of the country will be sent to Kansas, and proceed immediately to organize their forces for the contest. We shall have a sharp fight in the Territory on the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, which there is every reason to believe will be rejected,—and then the contest will come back, with a new Constitution and with redoubled fury, to Congress and the country at large. We shall have another application for admission, with a free Constitution made by perfectly competent and valid authority, and then we shall see the Administration quite as ferocious *against* admission as it has hitherto been in favor of it.

We insist that the Republicans are the men who should fire cannon and burn powder over the passage of the Conference bill. It gives them fresh capital for a fresh fight, and is almost as valuable as the original repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We have no doubt the shrewd fellows among them take this view of the subject, and would gladly display their flags and rejoice over the folly of their opponents but for the looks of the thing. As for the Administration, it seems to be absolutely *non compos*. It has done nothing from the outset but play into the hands of its opponents—except to fill the pockets of its own camp-followers. Fort Snelling, Willett's Point, and three or four other swindles, promise to cast Galphinism and Gardinerism utterly into the shade. Its "alacrity at sinking" is something superhuman.

The Orsini Conspiracy in England.

The Duke DE MALAKOFF had hardly arrived in London when a notable opportunity was afforded him for observing the effect produced upon the public feeling of Great Britain by the recent demonstrations of his master at the Tuileries and of his subalterns in the army. On the 15th of April the Duke was "received" at Dover with all the pompous sincerity usual on such occasions; and on the next day, the defence of SIMON BERNARD, on his trial before the Central Court of Criminal Sessions at London, for an alleged complicity in the conspiracy of ORSINI and others against the life of NAPOLEON III., was brought to a close by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, his counsel, in a speech as heavily charged with explosive declamation against the ruler of France as were the bombs of ORSINI with fulminating powder. Mr. JAMES took French leave of the legal aspects of his client's case when he had reached his peroration, and entered upon a political philippic against the author of the *coup d'etat* of December, and the Imperial ally of Lord PALMERSTON. He reviewed the whole career of NAPOLEON III. with more vigor, perhaps, than veracity, and wound up his appeal to the Jury with an oratorical variation upon the ever-popular airs of "Rule, Britannia" and "Britons, Strike Home!" which fairly brought down the house. It was with difficulty, we are told, "that the officers of the Court suppressed the tumultuous applause of the spectators." Such a scene occurring in an English Court, under the Presidency of Lord CAMPBELL, and in the midst of political complications which are not the less threatening that they are somewhat vague and indeterminate, did not offer Marshal PELISSIER a very agreeable or conciliatory theme for his first official dispatches. The acquittal of BERNARD followed on the next day, when, after a careful and dispassionate summing up by the Lord Chief Justice, the Jury, upon a deliberation of three-quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." The comments of the English press upon this result of a trial upon which adventitious circumstances had conferred a wide national importance have not yet reached us. But it is altogether probable that condemnation of the unquestionable guilt of the accused, and regret over the impotence of English law to cover his case will be subordinated to the natural satisfaction of Englishmen in a decisive vindication of their national jurisprudence, and its administration from an overbearing foreign attempt at interference.

There can be no doubt, however, we think that the acquittal of BERNARD does reveal a very decided deficiency in the provisions of the English law for the punishment of crime. For it is altogether absurd to attribute that acquittal to the ill-feeling provoked by the misconduct and folly of the French officials after the 14th of January. BERNARD owes his escape neither to the English dislike of foreign dictation, nor to the unpopularity in England of the Emperor NAPOLEON, nor to any sympathy felt for him as an accomplice in the infamous attempt upon the life of that personage; but simply to the fact that his case could not be legally brought within the scope of the statute (9, George IV., c. 31, sec. 7.) under which the charge was made against him of being accessory before the fact to the murder of one BATTI, whose death was the probable consequence of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. One grave question to be established by the verdict in this case was that raised by Sir R. BETHELL in the House of Commons, whether an act which, if committed between English subjects, would be murder in the definition of the law, does or does not come within that definition when committed between foreigners. In a case of a conflict between two American sailors on board of an American ship on the high seas, which resulted in the death, at Liverpool, of one of the parties, a conviction for manslaughter was subsequently quashed; and Mr. Justice WILLES observed, that "if death had then and there followed upon the striking of the blow on board a foreign vessel on the high seas, that would have been no offence cognizable by the English Courts," and an English sailor who had happened to be on board an English ship alongside of the American, and had given the American sailor the knife with which the deed was done, could not have been pursued as an "accessory" before any crime whatever. This interpretation of the law being sustained, we do not see how it would have been possible to support the charge of felony against BERNARD as an accessory before the fact, in England, to a crime committed in France, between persons alien to England. The Act of 9, Geo. IV., was passed as a consolidating act to simplify and condense the various statutes for the punishment of crime committed beyond the four seas by British subjects, and it is tolerably clear that an alien residing in England is not a British subject within the scope of that act. The crime of BERNARD, in fact, as before an English court, his complicity with ORSINI being admitted, stands or falls with the crime of ORSINI. If ORSINI committed the crime of murder cognizable by the English courts, BERNARD, as accessory, was, of course, amenable. But the simple existence of an extradition treaty, under the terms of which ORSINI, had he escaped from Paris, would have been demanded for trial in France, is a sufficient illustration of the absurdity of the prosecution against BERNARD as accomplice in a felony.

While, therefore, every independent nation must be gratified by the maintenance, in this case, of the strict formalities of the English law, and by the refusal of an English Jury to strain the technical outlines of their country's jurisprudence for the purpose of inflicting punishment illegally in the interest and at the intrusive suggestion of a foreign sovereign, it must also, we think, be admitted that there is urgent need of some such reform in the provisions of the English law as will make both aliens and subjects in England amenable to English justice for participation in plots of so atrocious a nature as the attempt of the Rue Lepelletier, whether those plots be directed against the life of churl or Kaiser, and upon whatever spot of sea or land their consummation may be intended.

Had the Emperor NAPOLEON availed himself decently and skillfully (and in such a case decency is skill) of the opportunity afforded him on the 14th of January, he might very well have brought about these necessary modifications in the English jurisprudence. He chose to seize that occasion for attempting to play the dictator on a grand scale; and he has himself alone to thank for it that the acquittal of SIMON BERNARD will be regarded throughout France and Europe, by a world which knows little and understands less of the English law, as a fresh proof of the hostility which he has excited and of the contemptuous animosity with which he is regarded in the British Islands.

THE MISERIES OF MOVING.—New-comers in New-York from foreign countries and the rural districts, who happen to be here on the first of May, seeing how recklessly and good-naturedly half the population change their residences and place of business on that day, conceive the wild idea that New-Yorkers rather enjoy the miseries of moving and change their domiciles for the mere fun of it. But this is a great mistake. To keep moving is a normal necessity of New-Yorkers; the constant expansion of our commerce crowds people out of their homes, which have to be converted into stores, and churches are demolished to make room for warehouses, and in the course of a very few years the entire face of the City undergoes a complete change; the quiet street of last year becomes a busy thoroughfare the present one, and the green fields and market gardens of the suburbs are converted into magnificent squares and splendid streets. There was probably more moving on Saturday last than there had been in several years before, occasioned in a great measure by the financial *bouleversement* of last Fall, which not only induced a great many changes in the business quarters of the City, but also of family residences in the fashionable streets up town. There has been a fearful contraction, too, among the families who have lived in "brown-stone fronts," as evidenced by the decrease in the price of rents, which has been equal to about twenty per cent. on houses of a respectable character. Many families who have heretofore occupied entire houses are this year compelled to live in part of a house, while many others have given up housekeeping altogether and gone to board. There are probably more empty houses this year in New-York and Brooklyn than there have been before in many years. In Brooklyn rents have fallen full twenty-five per cent., and there are over two hundred houses remaining without tenants.

But, though moving to the many is a misery which cannot be avoided, its discomforts are greatly mitigated by having one day out of the year devoted expressly to it, like New Year's for visiting and the Fourth of July for fireworks. When May Day is over the hurly-burly of moving is over for a year. To the few who move from small houses to large ones, from dismal, rat-infested offices to spick and span new quarters, like the present writer's, and to those who migrate from the narrow street down-town to the broad avenues and elegant streets up-town, the miseries of moving are not only endurable, but positively a pleasure. There will probably be many more such removals next May Day than those on Saturday.

NEWSPAPER MOVEMENTS.—May-day took unusual effect this year upon the newspapers. No less than *four* of the City dailies changed their quarters. Our own removal vacated the quarters occupied by the TIMES hitherto, which were immediately taken possession of by our Democratic morning cotemporary, the *Daily News*. Whether its inheritance of our pigeon-holes will have any effect upon the political complexion of its columns, an inspection this morning will probably reveal. The old quarters of the *News* were seized by our evening neighbors of the *Day-Book*, whose political hue is, like the ultra-African, so decidedly black that even the crayon of the *News* would make a white mark upon it. The *Express* migrates from Wall-street into Park-row—to a very convenient position, the location of which is made conspicuous by being a little below the TIMES. Nobody, of course, can help finding it. Our *vis-à-vis* friends of the *Tribune* have largely extended their domain, by adding another building on Spruce-street, and have given the whole establishment a more lively hue. They suffer a slight eclipse from the "squatter sovereignty" operations of Messrs. Baker & Godwin, who at all events do not intend to "die and make no *sign*." All these movements indicate a degree of prosperity on the part of our neighbors upon which we beg to tender them our congratulations.

DECREPITUDE.—Our dilapidated old friend of the *Herald* seems to be greatly concerned about our Western correspondence. As we were able to give the public the benefit of Mr. FREDERICK LODA'S experience among the Mormons in advance of all our cotemporaries, and a *great deal* in advance of the *Herald*, that invalid sheet is quite sure the news cannot be true, or at all events that it is not of the least importance. We are a little sorry for its predicament, but not much. If it would stop railing at its neighbors for not being as slow and stupid as itself, it might get some sympathy in its short-comings. Poor BENNETT is getting to be a common scold. We hope he enjoys it.

BROOKLYN AHEAD.—Our neighbors across the East River have taken a step in advance of us in a very important measure of municipal reform. The Brooklyn Common Council passed an ordinance on Friday night abolishing the existing Fire Department, and substituting in its place a system of paid firemen. The measure was called for by public sentiment, as manifested in numerously signed petitions, and there cannot be much doubt that the public good required the change. It happens, unfortunately, that the Board of Aldermen who passed the ordinance have gone out of office, and the measure may be repealed by their successors; but it is most desirable that the system of a paid fire department should be tried, and the new Common Council can make the experiment without incurring the responsability of passing the law. As the new organization is not to go into operation in six months, there will be abundant time to effect the change, and if it shall be found to work well, New-York and all the other large towns in the Union will adopt the system. Even though the present system of volunteer firemen were more economical and quite as efficient as a paid fire department, the demoralizing influences of the existing organization, which have long been a cause of loud complain, would be sufficient to warrant a change. But it is believed that a paid fire department would be quite as efficient as the present volunteer system, while it would not be much more expensive.

A PATRIOT WITHOUT AN ORGAN.—Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE is an unfortunate gentleman. Having forsaken the people of Boston to found a newspaper establishment in Montreal, he secured an election to Parliament before he had fairly warmed the *New Era* into life; and now, having been sent to Parliament, he sees his paper die a natural death, for lack of a *locum tenens*. The number of the *New Era* for Thursday last announces the suspension of that journal for an indefinite period. It appears to be a difficult thing to discover another individual in the Canadas who is competent or willing to step into Mr. MCGEE'S shoes. His vein is peculiar, not to say pugnacious, and the *New Era* has done its best, while it lived, to reflect the editor's policy, as well as his peculiarities. The Montrealians are without an organ for the utterance of Hibernian sentiment; while Mr. MCGEE, who is hardly sure yet of his seat in Parliament, has no mouth-piece.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—We stated some days since that over *forty* members of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church had requested letters of dismissal in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the letter written to D. C., requesting him to resign, and that the Church had voted to give them letters somewhat different in form from those usually given to retiring members.

We now learn that the applicants have declined to receive these letters, and have returned them. They state that they are unwilling to receive any letters except such as the Church has been accustomed to grant from its foundation.

Amusements.

The Musard Concerts have endured for three weeks, and, contrary to common managerial experience, increase in public interest and patronage. Mr. ULLMAN will, we think, find it to his advantage to continue the series for a longer period than was at first contemplated. An entertainment of this peculiar kind requires to be introduced; it is not like a dramatic or operatic performance which fails or succeeds with exhilarating promptness, and puts the manager out of his misery or into it in a few critical hours. A keen appetite for instrumental music is the result of cultivation, and is necessarily of slow growth, even with such high-pressure stimulants as MUSARD'S Express Galop and the Zouaves Quadrille. In New-York we are decidedly behind the age in orchestral music; we do not rightly understand what it is; and, in consequence, take it with a laborious gravity which is amusing to behold. The serious interest, the breathless expectation evinced by the frequenters of the Musard Concerts, would drive a genuine French orchestra to the verge of suicide. Such determined gravity speaks volumes for the heroic endurance of the audience. In due time this severe discipline will undoubtedly relax, and we shall find a thousand persons quaffing the Musardian fountain without pulling wry faces as if it disagreed with them.

The programmes were varied several times last week, and an active change takes place to-night. VIEUXTEMPS and THALBERG are withdrawn, and CARL FORMES, that host in himself, appears on the bill. There will be a gathering of young Germany, and of many others, who heretofore have not been counted among the patrons of the Musard. We may safely promise a superb treat to all admirers of earnest, pathetic vocalism. There is, probably, no singer living who can produce such an impression in the concert room as Mr. FORMES. In addition to Mr. FORMES the management has secured the valuable services of Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss MILNER and Mr. H. C. COOPER,—the only violinist in the City who has it in his power to reconcile us to the loss of the incomparable VIEUXTEMPS. Mr. MUSARD produces a variety of new pieces, among others a formidable quadrille, called "Gotham; or, the Electric Telegraph Quadrille," founded on a string of melodies, and winding up with "Yankee Doodle."

The theatres are quiet for the present, and although many novelties are underlined, nothing is brought forward to-night. The latest novelty was at Burton's—an indescribable piece called "This House to be Sold." Were we to enter into the extraordinary peculiarities of this bold drama, we should defeat the amiable intention of the dramatist, which is, as he ingenuously states, to sell the house. It is sufficient for our purpose to say that he succeeds in the most perfect and admirable manner. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is the author. Several pieces will be played with this eccentric novelty to-night.

Mr. STUART announces three well-approved pieces, "The Love Knot," the "Morning Call" and "Boots at the Swan." At NIBLO'S the Ravels are bringing their public career to an end, and nightly appear in some of their best characters. The famous pantomime of the "Green Monster" will be revived to-night, together with the "Elopement" and any quantity of tight rope dancing, &c. At LAURA KEENE'S "Blanche of Brandywine" appeals to patriots and citizens in general. The "houses" are excellent. At BARNUM'S that accomplished and charming actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN, is fulfilling an engagement to the satisfaction of every one, and apparently to the enthusiastic delight of the manager, who goes into literary raptures (in the advertising column) concerning her bewitching merits, with a fervid eloquence which is calculated to pale the glory of ULLMAN. "Douglas; or the Noble Shepherd," is the drama for to-night, Miss DENIN playing the part of *Norval*, of Grampian hill renown. At the Bowery Theatre the grand spectacular play of "Rienzi," produced in a really lavish manner, has met with an enthusiastic reception, and bids fair to fill the house for some time to come. It is strongly cast, excellently costumed, and magnificently put upon the stage. H. E. STAYNER'S play of the "Pirate of the Isles" will be revised to-night, and played as an afterpiece. At the National Theatre, Judge CONRAD'S famous play of "Jack Cade" is to be revived with Mr. H. A. PERRY as the hero. Mr. BLANCHARD and his famous dogs appear in the drama called "The Dogs of the Ferry."

Ethiopian minstrelsy is now represented by two eminent firms, WOOD & CHRISTY, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and PELL'S Campbells Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway. It is impossible to go wrong.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—The last miscellaneous concert of this interesting society was given on Friday night, at Dodworth's Saloon, to a full and appreciative audience. Miss HATTIE ANDEM, (a mezzo-soprano with a good voice but an indifferent method.) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, (a gentleman who possesses a thoroughly English tenor voice, and who can sing ballads exquisitely,) Mr. J. A. JOHNSON, Mr. APTOMMAS, Mr. BERTI and Mr. W. A. KING were the volunteers for the occasion, and by their united efforts did full justice to a long programme of native and exotic music. The concert was equal in interest to any we have had since the last by this Association. Mr. SATTER was announced to play, but at the last moment a letter was received announcing that Mr. SATTER was unable to fulfill his engagement; a few hisses were scored up to the account of the eminent pianist.

PUFF FOR SALE.—Puffs are said to be valuable but one went begging yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, and was at length warehoused by the auctioneer, out of pure charity. The puff in question is to be found in Mr. SHERIDAN'S classification, being in point of fact a play "on its own hook," by Mr. B. C. FENCE. We have before us a commercial report, announcing that the new play of "Puff" was offered for sale at 12½ o'clock by LUDLOW & Co., and that the sale was "postponed;" for a mysterious and solemn reason no doubt, to hint at which would be a moral outrage. Let us rather, in meekness, humility and fond expectation, announce that the sale will take place on Friday next, and that, in the meantime, the MSS. may be seen at the auctioneer's.

CORRECTION.—We were wrong in stating that an act had passed the Legislature, authorizing Notaries Public to take acknowledgments of proof of conveyances of real estate and the discharge of mortgages, and take affidavits and administer oaths, just as Commissioners of Deeds may. Such a bill was introduced, but it did not work its way through both Houses.

FRUITS OF THE REVIVAL AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Reception of 190 Converts—Baptism of nearly 50 Persons—Mr. Beecher Defines his Position.

Sabbath morning last will no doubt be long remembered as a great day in the annals of Mr. BEECHER'S Church. Never have we seen the building more densely crowded. The occasion was the reception of not fewer than 190 persons into the fellowship of the Church, of whom 163 were by profession, the remainder by letter. It was known that various individuals, about 50 in number, would receive baptism. The venerable father of the pastor occupied a chair by his side at the pulpit, which was decorated with flowers, and the candidates for recognition by the Church were arranged in pews immediately below. The 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Galatians formed the Scripture selection. After the introductory devotions, which were the utterance chiefly of praise and thankfulness, Mr. BEECHER recited the names of the parties to be received. We recognized that of his eldest son amongst them. A few verses of an appropriate hymn were sung, and then, in conformity with usage, the candidates were desired to rise while was read to them the "Articles of Faith," their assent being given at each question by an inclination of the head. The ceremony of Baptism then proceeded with those who had desired the performance of that rite. One of the Deacons supplied water in a silver vessel, Mr. BEECHER immersing the tips of his fingers in each instance, and laying them, with the utterance of the usual words, on the brow of each individual.

The "covenant" was then read, and the assembled church rose to receive the newly baptized and adopted members. It was at that moment a highly interesting scene. It seemed as if the majority of the great congregation sprung to their feet to welcome their new friends. Then followed the hymn:

"'Tis done, the great transaction's done,
I am my Lord's and he is mine;
He drew me and I followed on,
Charm'd to confess the voice divine."

It was now noon, many notices were read, but the immense audience were not dismissed without a sermon appropriate to the services of the day. It occupied not more than half an hour in its delivery.

Mr. BEECHER'S discourse was founded on Ephesians iv: verses 13 to 16. "But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things, who is the head, even Christ." He observed, that this passage and the context were peculiarly appropriate to the services of the day, and to those who were just entering upon a course of Christian discipleship. On that morning the gates of the temple had been thrown open to receive as many as would constitute a new and large church. Such a day had never before dawned upon that Christian brotherhood. Plymouth Church was but eleven years old. It had been blessed with five seasons of peculiar religious growth, nor had they occurred at the expense of intermediate seasons Much had been said lately respecting revivals. And many had derided them as the rare and occasional freshets of feeling in channels that ordinarily had none. That this was sometimes the fact was indisputable. But it need not be. A revival of religion is not an abnormal state, but is based upon natural laws. Like all other true states, it will be sound and beneficial, or imperfect and mischievous, according to the knowledge and skill with which men employ the great and stated agencies of truth. Five revivals had been experienced in eleven years in this church. Nor when the special, social religious element had subsided, had the church been left cold, hard, insensitive and fruitless. It had been constituted eleven years ago with 25 members. It numbers now very nearly *fourteen hundred*, (1 375,) Of these nearly one-half, 650 or 700 have been received from the world on good evidence of conversion, and in by far the great majority of cases they bear good evidence yet. This was not boasting. He had no time for that. He had a higher end in view. He wished it to be borne in mind that this church had had its whole life and history during a very critical period of American history. The Gospel of Christ in every age has new work to perform, a new growth to develop, new applications to the ever-changing phases of society. In preaching the Gospel to them he had taken it for granted that his duty was to preach a *living* Gospel to *living* men, about *living* questions. He had not confined his attention to one subject. He had enforced Christ as the fountain-head of all spiritual life and the perfect exemplar. He had taught them that a deep, inward, spiritual life, begun by God's spirit and daily nourished by God's personal presence, was the foundation of all true Christian work. Love to God and to man was the characteristic element of all true Christian labor. His people would bear him witness that he had anxiously, and ten times, yea, a hundred times more than anything else, taught them. labored, besought them to prepare themselves for all external work, by true faith in Jesus Christ, and by humility, by zeal tempered with discretion, by fervent sympathy with each other and with the whole brotherhood of man. He had sought to inspire them with higher ideals of life in every one of its elements, with a higher notion of personal character, with a nobler sense of true manhood, with a purer and deeper way of personal loving, with a richer and higher idea of the family state, with more sublime ways in secular life. He had searched the family, the store, the shop, the office, the street, the ship, the farm, with the lighted candle of the Gospel, and thus sought to develop to their minds the idea of a symmetrical Christian character. In the fulfillment of this work they knew very well that he had neither neglected public questions nor yet obtruded them so often as to give them disproportionate importance. While teaching the deep and fundamental truths of Christ's atonement, he had urged that the meanest and lowest creature on the globe was of transcendant dignity and had *rights* sacred as the throne of God. What could measure the worth of a creature for whose salvation Christ would die? He had led no unwilling Church into these conflicts. He cared not what the world would say. He was thankful to live in such a day as this, and to work in such a field. He had preached, lectured, written, and gone forth thus unhesitatingly, to bear witness to the Gospel of Christ in the one preëminent and transcendant application of it to the great pulsations and living interest of this age and nation. Why had he said this? For two reasons: First, because God had raised up that Church as a seal and testimony, an unfaltering witness for Christian reform. It stands before the world for temperance, for liberty, and against Slavery. For humanity, against all forms of oppression. And what had been God's testimony? Had this been a Church split and divided by intestine quarrels? For eleven years the church meetings had been open to the freest speech. There had never been a difficulty so large as a man's finger among them. That day they stood a loving brotherhood. "I love you," exclaimed Mr. BEECHER, "most heartily, and you love me, and we dwell in more than peace. There is among this congregation, it is very noticeable, a spirit of undissembled love. What is it," said he, "but God's attestation to the rightfulness of our cause?"

Mr. BEECHER then proceeded to reply to those who had as he said, denounced him for not preaching the Gospel. The increase of their numbers was surely a proof that they were not a church without a Gospel. He was willing to go before the impartial tribunal of coming times and to believe that by this fidelity to liberty, to good morals, to humanity, as indispensable and integrant elements of true spiritual religion, their church had prospered. On this subject Mr. BEECHER spoke strongly.

The Reverend gentleman then proceeded to address the newly-received members. The point chiefly insisted on was, that the centre of all their aims ought to be the elevation of their own character, that they might win the ideal of perfect manhood. They were not to go to the world for its authority, but to Christ. Piety ought to be with them a practical thing, not an exploration of all possible religious truths. Piety was not casuistry or ethical disquisition. It was the rearing up of the daily life on the pattern of Christ Jesus. This was an age of speculation, every thing was up for investigation. He would not warn them against thinking nor against progress. But the element, said he, in which the Christian thrives is Love. A few other appropriate remarks concluded the discourse, after which the members of the church unitedly partook of the sacred elements, Mr. BEECHER inviting strangers to the table which said he is "the Lord's table, and open to you, not in your capacity as members of other churches, but to your presence, whoever you may be, if conscience witness that you are vitally united by faith to Christ."

With that ceremony the service of the morning terminated, and the crowded assemblage slowly dispersed.

The Mail-Robber, Tuckerman, Pleading Guilty.

WM. S. TUCKERMAN, indicted for the robbery of the U. S. mails between Boston and New-York, *pleaded guilty* on Friday. He will be sentenced tomorrow. The trial has occupied the U. S. Circuit Court at New-Haven since Tuesday. The chain of evidence was complete. It was clearly proved that the robberies were committed in Connecticut. The prisoner had accumulated postage-stamps to the value of $3,500; but it is supposed he did not obtain much money. Fifty dollars, in counterfeit bills, were found in his possession. A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* adds some interesting particulars of TUCKERMAN'S operations:

"It is singular that he should have kept a memorandum of the profit and loss attending each depredation; but under date of Nov. 21, in a note book, there is an entry under the head of B. T. That night he took six fifty-dollar bills on the Kensington Bank from a letter sent by Mr. HINDLEY, of Tarrytown, to Portland. The entry charges himself with $300, and a credit is given of the less amount by discount of money, which probably was done at a broker's.

The memorandum has other similar items, while other things have enabled the efficient District-Attorney to trace him with as much certainty as if he had followed his footsteps in newly-fallen snow. There are items showing the purchase of window weights at different times, which were used to ballast his empty trunk to elude suspicion, and which also sent the canvas bags to the bottom of the East River—dropped into the water from the Brooklyn Ferry

[illegible] from a reliable source that Mrs. TUCKERMAN [illegible] supposed to be innocent of all complicity with him; [illegible] knew nothing of his proceedings until after his arrest. She has exhibited a tender devotion to him, but bears in her countenance signs of sorrow which touch with pity all who behold her.

Perhaps it may not be out of place here to give a word of advice to a certain class of persons in the community—ladies and gentlemen who have *amours* not authorized by the parson—that if they do not want to have their tender sentiments exposed, they will do well not to put them into the mail-bags. If all the letters in the thirteen missing mails were printed, certain persons in certain localities undoubtedly would hardly fail to change color in presence of their friends."

In the early stages of his trial, the prisoner presented an air of stolid indifference, but as the testimony against him grew stronger, he became dejected, and his coolness vanished, The indictment contained *thirty-four* counts, to all of which he pleads guilty. The penalties on all these indictments would amount in the aggregate to a greater number of years than the average lifetime of one man.

ANNIVERSARIES.

The Board of Foreign Missions.

The Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions was celebrated last evening at the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Fourteenth-street near Sixth-avenue. The exercises were opened with religious services, after which an abstract of the annual report was read. The total receipts during the past year, including a special contribution of $18,112 57 to repair losses in India, were $223,977 79; the expenditures during the same period, the contribution for losses in India being reserved, were $207,051 51, leaving a balance against the Board of $1,186 29. Thirty missionary laborers have been sent out during the year, twelve of whom are returned missionaries, and ten of them awaiting opportunities to embark for the fields of labor to which they have been respectively assigned. There are under this Board at present, nine missions among the Indians, one to the Jews, one to the Chinese in California, under the United States Government, two in South America, two in Western Africa, one in Siam, three in China, and two in India, embracing fifteen stations extending over a region of country more than one thousand miles long; besides this, pecuniary aid has been extended to the Evangelical Societies of Belgium, Paris, and Geneva, and to the Waldensian Synod. Connected with these various missions are 170 missionary laborers from this country, 54 native helpers, 50 principal stations and out-stations, 22 organized churches, and nearly 5,000 native youths under religious training in the schools connected with the Missions.

The REV. Dr. DABNEY of the Virginia Theological Seminary, delivered the sermon. He presented an argument on behalf of the Foreign Missions. It had been objected by some that Pagans, being unacquainted with God's laws, committed no sin in infringing them. If this was so, our missionaries, in enlightening their benighted minds, were only, in many cases, securing their eternal unhappiness. There was no weight in this objection. Infidels had consciences, at least, which taught them the right and the wrong, and when they disregard the warnings of conscience they sin. Mr. DABNEY gave a sketch of the progress of foreign missions from the earliest times. The present, he said, was the harvest season, and he urged the importance of improving it.

Sea and Ship News.

Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer of the port, with a party of gentlemen interested in Quarantine affairs, made an excursion to the lower bay on Saturday, visiting the various localities which have been indicated as suitable sites for Hospital and Quarantine purposes. The party, including several ladies and unprofessional persons, went on board the steamboat *May Flower* at 11 o'clock, with the band formerly attached to the frigate *Susquehanna*. They first proceeded to the notorious Seguine's Point, where they landed, and in solemn procession marched (without music) over the grounds so lately desolated by the torch of the incendiary. After surveying the ruins, they returned to the boat, and started across the bay to Sandy Hook. On the way the party were invited into the cabin, where a fine collation had been prepared, which was partaken of, and apparently very much enjoyed, by the company. As the boat passed near the *Susquehanna*, the band saluted their old frigate with a lively air, closing with a dirge in memory of their esteemed leader, who fell a victim to disease on board, and was buried at sea. The boat skirted the west shore of the Hook, examining that portion near the Horse-Shoe, which, on account of the deep water, and the formation of the shore, peculiarly adapts it for a hospital site. They then returned up the bay, passing Coney Island and Gravesend Bay. Next to Sandy Hook, all were agreed this was the most favorable situation for a Quarantine. The weather was fine, the party most agreeable, the refreshments all that could be wished for, and the company returned greatly pleased with the excursion.

The United States surveying schooner *Varina*, T. A. M. CRAVEN, Lieutenant-Commanding, from Darien Bay March 23, and Carthagena April 7, arrived at this port yesterday. Her officers are Lieutenant-Commanding T. A. M. CRAVEN; Master, WM. L. BRADFORD; Assistant Surgeon, NICHOLAS O'HARA.

Topographical Engineer Corps.—Chas. Helne, Edward P. Herrick, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Hawley, T. J. Smith, Geo. B. Griffin. "All well."

The *Varina* has been engaged in surveying the route for the contemplated canal through the Isthmus of Darien to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

A detachment of 50 marines left the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, for Washington, on Saturday.

The following orders have been issued: Lieut. A. J. HAYES, is ordered to the command of the Marine guard of the United States receiving ship *Ohio*, lying at Boston, *vice* Lieut. JAMES H. JONES, ordered to command the United States Marine guard of the *Macedonian*, lying at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. FENDEL, of the Marine Barracks, Washington, to the Philadelphia Marine Barracks, *vice* Lieut. JAMES WILBY, ordered to the frigate *Wabash*.

Brevet Major ZEILIN to the command of the Marine guard of the *Wabash*.

The crew of the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna* were paid off on Saturday, at Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

THE SHAD-POLE WAR.—The war upon the shad-poles was renewed on Saturday. The Harbor Commissioners took with them a posse of Police, and employing a steamboat, went out into the North River for the purpose of hauling up the remainder of the poles which have been erected, in defiance of the law, within navigable waters of the river. Over two hundred poles were pulled up, the fishermen offering no resistance or remonstrance to the proceeding. The work is to be resumed, and the river entirely freed from these obstructions.

City Items.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY BOATMEN—A CAPTAIN OF A VESSEL THROWN OVERBOARD AT THE BATTERY.—About 6½ o'clock Saturday night, Captain STILLMAN SNOW, of the schooner *B. W. Eldridge*, of Harwich, and his Mate, JAMES SNOW, came ashore at the Battery, and without provocation were attacked and severely beaten by a party of boatmen. Captain JOHN YOUNG, of the schooner *Golden Fleece*, came along at the time, and when he interfered was knocked down and thrown into the river by the boatmen. Police-boat No. 4, A. HODGE, Captain, was just off the Battery at the time, and promptly rendered assistance. The officers succeeded in arresting one of the men, named MICHAEL QUIGLEY, who was handed over to the First Precinct Police. The others escaped when they saw the Police-boat approaching. QUIGLY had been at the Station-House but a few minutes when Alderman MURRAY and Justice BRENNAN appeared for the purpose of releasing him, but Sergeant DEGE, who was in command of the Station at the time, refused to comply with their demands, and QUIGLEY passed the night in the cells.

Captain SNOW, it seems, anchored his vessel off the Battery, and came ashore with his Mate to buy provisions. He landed at the wharf claimed by the boatmen, and this was his offence.

The Rev. Dr. TYNG preached an affecting discourse at St. George's Church, yesterday afternoon, in reference to the death of his son in Philadelphia. The church was densely crowded. Probably not less than four thousand persons were present. Although the hour of afternoon service was 4 o'clock, the building was filled before 3 o'clock. Dr. TYNG'S sermon was similar to the one delivered by him in Philadelphia, which has already been published in the TIMES. At the narrative of the scenes at the death-bed of Mr. TYNG, many of the hearers of yesterday were overpowered with emotion, and the sobbing was audible in all parts of the house. Dr. TYNG preserved his composure admirably, but looked pale and careworn. He spoke for upwards of an hour.

A great Billiard Match has just been concluded in this City, between two eminent professors, which almost equals in interest the late contest in the game of Chess. The contestants were JOHN SEERITER, ("Dutch Hans,") of Detroit, and BARNEY CRYSTAL, of this City. The second and final game took place on Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in a room fitted up expressly for the purpose. "Hans" beat his opponent one hundred and seventy in a string of one thousand points. The first game was played in Detroit, on the 16th of April, when Barney was said to have been beaten one hundred and thirty-seven in one thousand points. The game was played for $500 a side. Betting ran high, and many of the most skillful and noted billiard players in the country were present.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless have discovered that subscriptions for their Institution have been obtained under false pretences, by an unauthorized agent. No male agents are employed in collections for this charity, nor is Mrs LEFEVRE, who has taken an active interest in its affairs, no longer in the land of the living. On the contrary, that lady is alive and well, and slightly indignant at the report of her death, industriously circulated by the unauthorized agent in question. So far as ascertained, moneys to the amount of $15 or $50 have been collected; and, of course, the sums have not been accounted for.

Firemen's Fight and Accidents.

The disorderly "runners" or "volunteers" attached to a few of the down-town Companies took advantage of the alarm of fire for the Seventh District, about 6 o'clock last evening, to come in collision on the corner of Chatham and North William streets. They fought for a time with great recklessness. Iron wrenches were used, and stones hurled in all directions. The Sixth and Fourth Ward Police and Assistant Engineers interfered, and after much effort quelled the riot. A few of the combatants were badly cut, and a resident of the Second Ward, who alleges that he was only looking quietly on, received a bad gash on the temple from a blow with a wrench. Two or three arrests were made. The fight was between partisans of Engine Companies Nos. 40, 14 and 13.

During the excitement three persons were run over by the apparatus, viz.: A man named MCWISNER, an ex-member of Engine Company No. 22; a man named LOOK, a member of 18 Hose Cart, and another young man whose name was not learned, and who was taken to his home. Both MCWISNER'S legs were crushed, and he was also injured about the body. LOOK had one of his arms fractured. It was rumored late last night that one of these (probably MCWISNER) had died at the Hospital.

PATRICK MCGELICK, a printer, was arrested by the Fourth Ward Police for participating in the riot. During the night Police-Justice BRENNAN sent a letter to acting Captain DE CAMP for MCGELICK'S discharge, but the Captain sent back as an answer that such notes were not honored by him.

Police Intelligence.

BREAKING UP DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Mayor's Police, made a descent, Friday evening, on the house No. 69 Duane-street, a noted resort for disreputable females, thieves, and other disorderly characters. Henry Hutton, the proprietor of the place, and seven girls were arrested. Justice CONNOLLY held Hutton to bail in $500 to appear at the Court of General Sessions to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the girls were required to give $200 bail each to keep the peace. Henry Gaibery, keeper of a disorderly house at No. 50 Trinity-place, was also arrested and held to bail.

Coroner's Inquests.

A LUNATIC KILLED BY ANOTHER LUNATIC ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday, at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, upon the body of one of the inmates who died from the effects of violence received at the hands of an insane man named JOHN HYLAND. The evidence showed that, on Wednesday last, while HYLAND and deceased were walking about the building, the former suddenly snatched a crutch from the latter and struck him a violent blow on his head, which knocked him down, and so injured him that he died on Saturday. Dr. RANNEY testified that HYLAND'S derangement was of such a nature that he could not be held responsible for his acts. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by a blow from a crutch in the hands of JOSEPH HYLAND, at the Lunatic Asylum, of which HYLAND and the deceased were inmates." The deceased was admitted on the 30th of last March, and was very quiet and inoffensive. HYLAND has been an inmate of the institution several years, and until the present occurrence, has always appeared to be harmless.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday at No. 438 Ninth-avenue upon the body of a man named JOHN FORSHAW. A woman had started the report that Mrs FORSHAW had poisoned her husband, and that the physician had refused to give a burial certificate. The story proved unfounded; death resulted from natural causes, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 338 Seventh-avenue, upon MARY ANN QUINN, a child four years old, who came to her death by falling from a third-story window. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

Fires.

FIRING A STABLE AND ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.—At 1½ o'clock Saturday morning, as Officers MULLER and ELDRIDGE of the Fifth Ward were patrolling their beat, they discovered a fire breaking out under the door of the stable connected with the coal yard of CHARLES SOMERSET, corner of Washington and Desbrosses streets. The officers burst open the door and put out the fire without much difficulty. They found, upon examination, that the place had been feloniously fired. A man, giving his name as JOHN REED, who was found prowling about the premises shortly after the fire was discovered, and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, was arrested on suspicion of firing the place. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for examination.

GAS EXPLOSION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—The alarm of fire for the Third District at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, was caused by the explosion of gas at No. 260 West Twentieth-street. Mr. WM. SCOTT, who had just moved in the house, had some gas-fitters at work repairing the fixtures, and when they left they neglected to cap one of the small pipes. As Mr. SCOTT entered the room in the evening, with a light, the escaped gas exploded, burning his hands and face. Fortunately, no further damage ensued.

IN EAST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—At 9½ o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the large frame building in East Twenty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, occupied by Mr. MORRIS, as a manufactory of terra-cotta ornamental works, drain pipes, &c. The fire is supposed to have originated from the furnace. The loss on the building, stock and fixtures, is estimated at $10,000, and is insured. The stable adjoining caught fire, in which there was a horse, which was burned to death.

IN FRONT-STREET.—About 1 P. M. Saturday a slight fire occurred in the fruit store of HENRY GILMARTIN, No. 158 Front-street. It was speedily extinguished.

IN RIDGE-STREET.—The cooper's shop on the corner of Ridge and Houston-street was on fire at 5¾ o'clock last evening. Only a trifling damage was done.

IN CATHARINE-STREET.—A few moments before 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in an upper room of the tenement house, corner of Catharine and Monroe streets. It was quickly extinguished. Damage small.

IN FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The alarm for the First District shortly after 7 o'clock P. M., was caused by a slight fire in a tenement house in Forty-Eighth-street.

Brooklyn Items.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—This Society, which was organized about two years ago—and at first under the agency of Rev. J. B. ROOT, but more recently in charge of Mr. BURDICK,—on Friday last closed the office in the basement of the City Hall, and discharged the agent and visitors. This has been brought about, as we understand, by some disagreement in the Board of Directors as to the general plan of operations. The organization, however, will be kept up and children received at the "Home," on Bridge-street, near Fulton-avenue, as soon as some repairs to the building have been completed.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A large majority of the Firemen feel quite indignant at the passage of the ordinance reorganizing the Department. No definite plan of opposition has been agreed upon by the Firemen, but they entertain a hope that the new Board of Aldermen, which meets for the first time to-night, will rescind the obnoxious ordinance. A majority of the Companies express a determination not to attend fires until the ordinance has been repealed, and as an intimation of their determination to carry this into execution, the machines in the houses of the Companies referred to have been reversed and several houses have large cards upon the doors, "To let." On one house is a card with the following written upon it: "This house to let—inquire of Ald LOWBER. Twenty-five able-bodied men wanted to run this Engine. Pay, $50 per year."

THE MURDER TRIALS.—The persons under indictment for murder in this city will not be tried at present, as there is no Judge to hold Court. The Oyer and Terminer, the only Court in which they can be tried, will meet this morning and adjourn, probably to the third Monday in this month, at which time it is expected Judge STRONG will be here, though his regular term does not commence until June. District-Attorney SCHUMAKER expected to go on with the trials this week, but Judge STRONG, who had signified his willingness to hold Court, is unable to do so on account of illness.

Seventeen guns were fired in the City Hall Park, Saturday night, in honor of the passage of the Kansas Conference bill.

Justice FOX, elected at the late election, took his seat in the Fifth District on Saturday.

The new Board of Aldermen will meet for the first time, this evening. The Democrats have nominated Alderman KALBFLEISCH for President. It is not known that the opposition have agreed upon any one candidate.

A COURT SCENE.—In the City Court, Saturday, SAMUEL GARRISON, Esq. and C. J. JACK, Esq., appeared as counsel in a case before the court. The latter understood the former to intimate that he had been guilty of a perjury, in swearing to an affidavit presented in the case. Col. JACK immediately made a pass at the face of Mr. GARRISON with his fist, but no serious damage was done. The blow was not returned. Mr. GARRISON, who is a much larger man than his assailant, felt that he could afford to be magnanimous. Col. JACK was arrested immediately, for contempt of court, and the case will be disposed of this morning.

New-Jersey Items.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in Jersey City, was caused by the burning of an old shed in the rear of Newark-avenue, between Barrow-street and Jersey-avenue. Damage about $50.

REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.—The City Marshal reports that 143 persons were committed to the City Prison during the month of April, on the following charges: Drunkenness, 99; assault, 11; burglary, 2; fighting, 3; larceny, 2; disorderly, 8; personating female, 1; playing ball on Sunday, 5; vagrancy, 4; violent assault, 2; stealing, 2; bastardy, 1; suspicion of burglary, 1; counterfeiting, 2. *Nativity.*—Ireland, 100; Scotland, 7; United States, 18; England, 18; Germany, 5. Three of the persons were colored.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 273, 340, 214, 354, 362, 378, 382, 210, 372, 373, 394, 395, 398, 399, 669, 344, 146, 185, 405, 407, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422, 424.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No calendar was posted.

☞ **Printing-House Square!**

TWO OF THE LEADING METROPOLITAN JOURNALS NOW HAVE THEIR OFFICES ON THE SQUARE OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL. The erection of the Magnificent New Building for the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the extensive additions and improvements made to the Tribune Buildings, make this spot the most prominent PRINTING location in the City or in the country, and warrant us in calling it "PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE," by which name, we presume, it will be known for the future.

Conscious of the conspicuous position in which they would be placed by these circumstances, the Proprietors of the METROPOLITAN STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT have been for some time past perfecting their plans, and arranging their premises for the execution of EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS MOST CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE TYPOGRAPHICAL ART; and they are now able to announce, at this auspicious time, that the object of their efforts is at last attained.

In connection with their Extensive Establishment—certainly one of the most complete in the country for BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING,

—occupying a large part of The Tribune Buildings (including the new Fire Proof Buildings on Spruce-st.,) the Proprietors also execute, on their own premises, every description of

WOOD, COPPER AND STEEL ENGRAVING,

As well as every variety of

BOOK-BINDING, PAPER-RULING, &c.

Long impressed with the belief that such an Establishment was especially needed in the Great Metropolis, where Patrons could procure everything required in this line at the same place, without wasting time by having to go separately to the Printer, the Engraver, the Lithographer, or the Binder, the Proprietors have here concentrated all the various branches, and already are receiving the most satisfactory evidences of public appreciation.

"PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE" is, then, not only to be remembered as the place of Publication of the TIMES and the *Tribune*, but also as the location of BAKER & GODWIN'S OFFICE, where every variety of PRINTING, (from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book,) ENGRAVING (Steel, Copper or Wood) LITHOGRAPHY, BOOK BINDING, PAPER RULING and BLANK STATIONERY, (as Ledgers, Journals, Day Books and all kind of Account Books,) may be obtained.

Orders from every part of the Country solicited.

CASH PRICES—TERMS CASH.

BAKER & GODWIN Proprietors.

"Printing-House Square," opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and, therefore, now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **The Everett Hat,**

BOYS AND YOUTHS' SIZES,

Style and Proportion strictly preserved,

NOW READY.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO., No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Kiss Me Quick**—Distilled from fragrant Tulips; not to be surpassed in fragrance.

E. DUPUY, No. 609 Broadway.

☞ **May.**

Month of serenest eves and dawns,
When cowslips bloom on leas and lawns,
And all the hedge-rows glisten gay
Beneath the whitening wealth of May.

Oh, month in whose unclouded skies
Some mystery of passion lies!
Some spell that courses through our veins
And warms to love even colder brains!

With some dear girl to wander far
From civic turmoil, strife and jar—
With *her*, to some green bower retreat,
And lay May garlands at her feet.

To lose all sense of passing hours
Amid the gay ambrosial flowers.
Oh! May, but grant thy minstrel this,
Who asks or hopes no higher bliss.

But stay! One *other* prayer I'd vent,
Ere country-wards my steps were bent;
This Winter suit my being smothers—
Grant me a Spring suit from SMITH BROTHERS!

And then throughout the livelong day
I'll chant the praises of the May;
And sing the SMITHS, who clothe our limbs,
As May the trees, in choral hymns!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 127, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th instant, my store, No. 56 Maiden lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 18 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer of China and Porcelain Ware,
No. 50 Murray-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above safe can be seen at our depôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Shoes at Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway.**

Shoes for Children.
Shoes for Misses.
Shoes for Boys.
Shoes for Ladies.

Ladies' 12s. and 14s Gaiters.
Ladies' Reeled Gaiters.
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters.
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots, and seasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **Gas! Gaze! Gas!**

GAS FIXTURES! MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT.

The largest and best stock of rich and plain gas fixtures in the City, all of which are offered at the lowest cash prices, at the great manufacturing depôt of

GEO. H. KITCHIN & CO.,
Wood's Building,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines.**

INDISPENSABLE

For all manufacturing purposes and general use.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Machine Twist, Silk, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail.

☞ **Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.**

The largest assortment in the City, of the best quality, RETAILED AT THE LOWEST PRICES, at our stores. Corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, AND No. 556 BROADWAY, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

☞ **Just Opened—Those Elegant**

FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,

The most beautiful articles of the kind ever imported, from $4 50 upwards. Also, new styles of VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, CHANDELIERS, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Parties Refitting their Houses** with Gas-Fixtures are invited to examine our new and beautiful patterns of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., which we will sell at very moderate prices E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Dupuy's Cordial Elixir of Peruvian Bark.**—For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspepsia, whether arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or too close application to business, DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK is the most available tonic and prescribed generally by the Faculty. No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all: this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Astonishing Reduction!!**

In the prices of superior English Carpeting. Velvets $1 12 to $1 50; Brussels 75 cents to $1 per yard. All-wool Ingrains 38 cents to 75 cents. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **Brussels Carpets, 8s. per Yard.**

THREE-PLY CARPETS.....7s. and 8s. per Yard.
SUPER FINE CARPETS.....8s. per Yard.
E. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 315 Canal-st.

☞ **Radical Cure Truss Office.**—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ **New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.**

FRANCIS FARES & CO.,

No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth st., are now opening all the new styles, of every quality, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lowest rates.

MARRIED.

BRETT—MCCLELLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, May 1, by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., of the M. E. Church, BERNARD B. BRETT, of London, England, to MARTHA JANE MCCLELLAND, of this City.

☞ London *Times* please copy.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Friday, April 30, MARGARET, wife of Alexander Bowden, aged 43 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 Morton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MOORHOUSE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, May 2, Mr. STEPHEN MOORHOUSE aged 40 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2 Grand-st.

COLES.—In this City, on Saturday, May 1, the Rev. GEORGE COLES, of the New York Conference of the M. E. Church, aged 66 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

GARDINER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 1, HARRY EDWARD, son of Thomas and Harriet Gardiner, aged 1 year, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 176 East 23d-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

CARROLL.—In this City, on Saturday May 1, LAURENCE CARROLL, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, George E. Carroll, No. 175 Bleecker st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PIRSSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 2, at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, TALBOT STANLEY, son of Talbot and Rebecca Pirsson aged 5 years, 7 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock, this day, (Monday,) at St. Luke's Church without further notice.

BUTTS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 1, ALEXANDER PERRY, infant son of Charles and Isabella Butts.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 11 Jay-st.

BUXTON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 1, of congestion of the lungs, STEPHEN BUXTON, aged 29 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 175 West 18th-st.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 1, ALBERT W., son of Nathl. and Martha Ross, aged 13 years and 9 mos.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 95 First-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

POL

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
THIRD WEEK OF THE PATRIOTIC DRAMA.
Houses crowded! Admiration unqualified!! Enthusiasm unbounded!!!
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The four act American drama, entitled
BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.

Gen. Washington	Mr. Varrey	Gen. Howe	Mr. Martin
Randulph	Mr. L. F. Daly	Gen. Green	Mr. McDonall
Col Frazier	Mr. Burnett	Gilbert Gates	Mr. F. Bangs
Seth Hope	Mr. Jefferson	Clerewood	Mr. Alleyne
Ernst	Mr. Peters	Lord Percy	Mr. Levick
Sampson	Mr. Denham	Clarence	Mr. Cline
Blanche of Brandywine			Miss Sara Stevens
Kate	Miss Alleyne	Sally	Miss Warde

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
TERRIFIC STORM AND SINKING SHIP.
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
BATTLE OF TRENTON AND
GRAND MILITARY TABLEAU.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE RAVELS IS FAST DRAWING TO A CLOSE.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1858,
First night this season of
THE GREEN MONSTER.
Antoine in his original character of the White Knight.
Gabriel as Nicholas in the ELOPEMENT.
Marietta Zanfretta and Young America in their
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents; children, 25 cents.
Next Afternoon Performance—Saturday, May 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
MONDAY—Strongest sensation produced by the extraordinary performances in the new pieces. Never equaled success of the varieties.
FIVE PIECES.
MY FRIEND IN THE STRAPS—By Briggs, Moore, Miss Clifton.
MURARD BALL—Brougham, Mark Smith, Mrs. Hudson Kirby.
THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD—Burton, Walcot, Brougham.
NOTHING TO NURSE—Walcot as author and actor.
OBSTINATE FAMILY—By the whole of the comedians.
On THURSDAY—Mr. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, May 3, will be performed, for the thirteenth time, the highly successful drama of
THE LOVE KNOT,
with (for the first time in two years) the elegant comedy of the
MORNING CALL,
in which Mr. Lester and Mrs. Hoey will sustain their original parts. To conclude with the laughable farce of the
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
The whole of this unrivaled company will appear.

SOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
THIS EVENING, May 3, 1858,
And all the week
RIENZI; OR, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES.
Mr. E. EDDY will appear as.....Rienzi
Every scene in the play is new.
After which,
THE PIRATE OF THE ISLES.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The management announce, with unfeigned satisfaction, an engagement with
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
one of the most brilliant, accomplished and truly
BEWITCHING ARTISTES OF THE AGE!
a lady whose popularity from California to New-York, is the result of STERLING MERIT, not factitious enthusiasm, and whose genius is confessedly equal in its versatility to almost any dramatic emergency. She will appear in her favorite character of
YOUNG NORVAL!! YOUNG NORVAL!!
IN THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF DOUGLASS, OR THE NOBLE SHEPHERD! IN THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF DOUGLASS, OR THE NOBLE SHEPHERD!
Besides in a variety of other equally interesting roles of preeminent excellence.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, the world-renowned tragedy of
DOUGLASS OR, THE NOBLE SHEPHERD.
YOUNG NORVAL.....Miss SUSAN DENIN.
Glenalvon, Mr. H. Ryner; Lord Randolph, Mr. F. Aiken; Lady Randolph, Mrs. H. Ryner. Dance by Miss Salome. Followed by, first time here, the gloriously funny farce entitled TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN.
Mr. H. Watkins, as Mr. Samuel Snozzle.
MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, First time of the beautiful drama, entitled
WOMAN!
HER FAITH, HOPE AND TRIALS.
Robert Shelley, a young Poacher, Mr. F. Aiken; James Greenfield, a Gamekeeper, Mr. D. Ryan; Rachel Ryland, Mrs. H. Ryner, &c.
After which, a dance, by Miss Salome.
To conclude with the laughable comedy of
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

THE STONE found tied around the body of YOUNG SAMUEL, the enormous LIVING SERPENT, original Happy Family, the inimitable AQUARIA, or OCEAN'S AND RIVER GARDENS, &c., &c., may still be seen here. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

THE GRAND MORNING CONCERT
In aid of the fund for the liquidation of the entire debt of THE FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, will be given at NIBLO'S on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock.
The following eminent artists have volunteered their valuable assistance.
Mad. ZIMMERMAN, her first appearance in America.
The Misses GELLIE.
Miss BRAINERD.
Sig. TIBERINI.
M. RIVARDE, and
APTOMMAS, the Harpist.
Conductors—Messrs. ALBITES and BEAMES.
For programme, see to-morrow's papers.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS.
GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS OPEN EVERY EVENING,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (7th week) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleeker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
Entitled THE SLEIGH RIDE.
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones'.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½.
☞ The Afternoon Concerts will be discontinued for the present.
On WEDNESDAY, May 5, Benefit of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY—Opposite Niblo's Theatre—To let, for Concerts, Lectures and Public Meetings. For terms, apply to, or address, F. WIDDOWS, Leesee. No saloon or restaurant connected with the Hall. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A LECTURE BY WILLIAM R. DICKERSON, Esq., on the *Bench and Bar of New-York*, will be delivered at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the principal Music Stores at Mozart Hall, and of DICKERSON & WILLIAMS, No. 4 Wall st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT the Library Rooms of the New-York Law Institute, No. 45 Chambers-st., on the first MONDAY (the 3d) of May, 1858, for officers of the said Institute for the year commencing May, 1858, as follows:
A President, first, second and third Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Librarian, Library Committee, Committee on Jurisprudence, and Committee on Censorship.
The polls will be open from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.
W. H. Browne, C. C. Langdell, Fred. A. Tallmadge, Inspectors of Election.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Club will be held THIS MONDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Subjects—*Cultivation of the Strawberry and other small Fruit; The Most Economical Manner of Renovating Worn-Out Soils.* Admission free.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—NOTICE.—THE annual meeting of members of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor place, TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year will take place TUESDAY, May 18. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
W. M. PURDY, Recording Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, No. 69 Lispenard st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 3d instant at 7½ o'clock.
By order, THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
WILLIAM W. HILLIKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association, for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business, will be held THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at No. 15 Centre-st., at 4 o'clock. JAS. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"BOTH YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS, OLD MEN AND CHILDREN."—A Sermon by the Pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, (22d-st., near corner of 3d-av.,) TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Immersion of a number of Candidates. Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock—*The Christian's Best Witness*, and Communion. "Come with us, and we will do you good!"

"WHAT DOTH HINDER ME TO BE BAPTIZED?"—Sailor after sailor from distant lands continues to come to the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 234 Cherry-st., with the above inquiry. Some eight or ten are to be baptized to-morrow evening.

PERSONAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:
A CARD.—A REPORT IN THE CASE OF WARSHING vs. Frank having appeared in your paper of Thursday last, reflecting upon my character, I request that the opinion of the public may be suspended until I have an opportunity of clearing myself from the imputations referred to in said report, which I intend to do without delay.
LEWIS FRANK.

** H. J. L.—SUPERIOR COUNTRY BOARD, ONE and a half hours' from New-York. Address Box No. 9, Post-Office, Hempstead, L. I.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—A SAIL-BOAT, 21½ FEET LONG, 8½ feet beam, clinker built, copper-fastened, and in complete order. She was built last Spring, and is a fast sailer. Will be sold very cheap for cash. For further particulars, address J. K. CARLETON, Box No. 3,031 New-York Post-Office, or apply to PATRICK McGEEHAN, foot of Van Vorst-st., Jersey City, where she can be seen.

SCHOONER YACHT FOR SALE—ABOUT 85 tons, has superior accommodations, a fast sailer, and in complete order. Apply to N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary New-York Yacht Club, No. 4 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FISHKILL
FEMALE SEMINARY AND RIDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, now in successful operation. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from date of entrance. Circulars supplied by SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Reference, V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 88 John-st. E. P. ACKERMAN, Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A select boarding and day school for boys, the Rev. P. E. STEVENSON, Principal, (formerly principal of the Institute in Wyoming, Penn.) Next session begins Tuesday, May 4. Circulars from the Principal, or the Rev. Dr. PRIME, office of New York *Observer*.

CIRCULARS OF THE BEST SCHOOLS and full particulars connected, supplied gratuitously to parents. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Teachers supplied with engagements for any part of the Union. Wanted, a governess to go West, to teach music, English and French. Also, a lady to teach painting and music. American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square. No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.
Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.
The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.
Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis E. Hargous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., JAMES FANNING, A. M.,	Principals.

MADAME RUTTKAY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburg and West Point, is a most delightful Summer location. Terms per quarter, $63 in advance—English, French and German—board included: or, for the year, $250 per annum, half yearly in advance.
REFERENCES.

The Rev. E. NOTT, D.D., LL.D., President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.	The Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., New-York
The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, New-York.	N. P. WILLIS, Esq., Cornwall, N. Y.
The Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D.D., New-York.	ALFRED COX ROE, Esq., Cornwall, N. Y.
HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., New-York.	The Hon. WM. C. HASBROUCK, Newburg, N. Y.
GEO. N. SANDERS, No. 130 West 14th st., New-York.	HORACE GREEN, M. D., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school for boys, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 23d term on Monday, May 3, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NINETEEN MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, VIA NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Summer term of this School will commence on Monday, May 3. The terms are, for lads under 12 years of age, studying the English branches, $180 a year. Those of the classical department $200 per annum. This institution has been established for a limited number, and in operation 6 years. Persons desirous of an interview with the Principal will leave their address with A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 160 Broadway.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

GUILMETTE VOCAL INSTITUTE, NO. 6 UNION-SQUARE.—The Spring term for Solfeggi and Glee singing will commence on Wednesday evening, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. A class for vocal teachers, ladies and gentlemen who may wish to acquire Dr. Guilmette's system of vocal education, will also be organized on the succeeding evening, Thursday, May 6, at the same hour. Terms $10, in advance—20 lessons.
Private instructions as usual, to speakers and singers.
CHAS. GUILMETTE, M. D.,
Professor of Vocal Physiology and Pathology.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(OPposite 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. W. M. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MISS PARSONS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at, No. 112 Church st., New-Haven, Conn.—Number limited. Miss ELIZABETH PARSONS will receive as immediate members of her family, six young ladies, as pupils, who can receive instruction in any of the English branches, with Latin, French, German, Spanish or Italian language. Board, with instruction, per annum (washing not included,) $250. The next term will commence on May 5. Circulars, containing further particulars, can be obtained with references, by application as above.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal, Resident teacher of French and German in the family. The Summer season commences Monday, May 3. Boys will return under the charge of a teacher, on Monday afternoon, from 27th-st. depôt. Apply at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st., or address the Principal.

WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON'S FAMILY School, at Summit, distant forty minutes from New-York City, per express train, on Morris and Essex Railroad. Parents who desire a country home, and not exactly a boarding-school, for their sons, are invited to call. German, French, and Lessons on Piano, by competent instructors. Summer session, of five months, will commence May 3.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NEAR the city of Bridgeport, Conn., will receive into a private family eight children, from six to twelve years of age, to educate. Terms, $126 per year. References: the Rev. T. T. Guion, Brooklyn, L. I.; Mrs. M. A. King, No. 197 East Broadway, New York. For further reference and circulars, apply to H. OLMSTEAD, Esq., Box No. 166 Bridgeport, Conn.

A EUROPEAN LADY, HAVING ALWAYS moved in the best society, and speaking the French language with the purest Parisian accent, wishes to give French conversation and reading Lessons to ladies and gentlemen, either at her residence, No. 52 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the residences of the applicants. Applications received daily, from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR.—Summer session of this Family School for boys, commences May 5. Home comforts, parental discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY May 1. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway; WILLIAM W ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., HUDSON RIVER Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term of 14 weeks. For particulars, address the Principal at the Institute, or call on Professor R. C. FLACK, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., each day.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWELVE ARE boarded for $120 per annum in the vicinity of New-York. Especial attention is paid to the health and morals of the pupils. Accomplishments by City masters. References, &c., by application to A. B. SEMINARY, *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKkeeping, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in penmanship. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOARD, INSTRUCTION AND CARE FOR six pupils in Westport, Conn. Terms, $120 per year. For information, inquire of FRANCIS BROWN, No. 124 Chatham-st., or of S. C. HERRING, Esq., Broadway, New-York. Applications made to ABEL WHITLOCK.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat *Liberty*. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.
JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SCHOLARS more for the piano, by a competent teacher. Refers to S. Thaiberg, Esq., Henry C. Timm, Esq., and Dr. Hodges. Terms moderate. Address CH. E. H., care of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Weschester County, N. Y. The Summer term of this School will commence on the first Monday in May. For Circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—THE Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, may be seen every morning at No. 122 Nassau st., (up stairs,) until May 4. Terms for male or female students $130 per annum.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 500 PACIFIC-STREET.—The next term of this school will commence on Monday, May 3. Separate rooms arranged for male and female pupils. Pupils received at any time.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, near Middletown, Conn. $110 for five months, from May 3. Call at No. 321 Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M., two days, and see the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The Summer session will open on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May. For catalogues, address V. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., Principal. Terms $300 per year.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 60 West 33d-st.
JOHN GOSMAN, Principal.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place. For circulars, reference or other information, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M. Principal.

MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR young ladies No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, or of the Principal, H. G. SHEARS, A. M.

MISS FORBES'S SCHOOL IS CONTINUED as formerly, at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING, NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET, third door from Broadway; handsome suites of rooms on second and third floors front, for gentlemen and ladies and single gentlemen; also partial board for gentlemen; delightful location; immediate vicinity of principal hotels, amusements, and convenient distance for walking to business. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family; rooms large and airy; house first-class and very pleasantly situated on same block with Dr. Hatfield's Church. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, with gas, breakfast and bath, to let to a single gentleman, in a genteel house, private family, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug store No. 57 4th-av., corner of 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SECOND STORY Broom and bedroom, with or without board, at No 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING opposite Abingdon-suuare, wishes to let with board, the second story of their house to a gentleman and his family or three or four single gentlemen. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square, Troy-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and families can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, and good board; family private, and a front basement suitable for a physician, to let. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 544 Houston-st., one block from Broadway; also, day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house up town, will let, with board, two unfurnished rooms, in second story, to parties without children. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of reference given and required. Address J. X., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, DEsiring board in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed, may apply at No. 48 Livingston-st., one door from Court, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The situation is particularly desirable as a Summer residence, being cool and airy, the lot extending through to 15th-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMIlies, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 143 Madison st., near Pike st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with partial board, and a pleasant room at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN a pleasant home, in a small private family, by applying at No. 31 Smith-st., corner Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No. 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, front room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—TO RENT, DESIRABLE ROOMS ON the 2d floor, with board, at No. 115 East Broadway.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE the comforts of a home may be expected. Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished together with partial board, (breakfast and tea,) at No. 182 West 25th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. A sitting room, in addition to the use of the parlors, will be appropriated to their use. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, where one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large and pleasant room; the house is delightfully situated on Columbia-st., and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry; references exchanged. Address J. B., Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT suite of rooms, second-story, front, for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen. Excellent location, and very convenient to South ferry. No. 98 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., and half a block from Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASant front parlor (with bedroom connecting if desired) on second floor, furnished or not, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—VERY FINE ROOMS on second floor, with large closets, for gentlemen and their wives; also, one or two vacancies for young men. Apply at No. 47 Concord-st. Dinner at 6½. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a middle-aged gentleman and his daughter, aged 16, who attends school. The comforts of a home desired. Address HOME, *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife (partial for gentleman) in a very respectable private family where no other boarders will be taken. House must have the modern improvements. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 15th st. and Bleecker. Address R. M., box No. 2,428 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 103 LAWrence-st., near Fulton av.; accommodations first-class for both married and single. A fine room for two gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE UNfurnished rooms, with gas and use of bath-room, on 2d floor, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives without children; location west side of Broadway, two minutes' walk from Metropolitan Hotel. Address A. W., Broadway Post-Office, with real name, and when an interview may be had. Best of references given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen, at No. 69 East 16th-st.; one on second floor, 14 by 18 feet, mahogany bedstead and furniture, large pantry, bath adjoining; one on third floor, 14 by 16 feet, front or rear, enameled furniture, well ventilated. Family consists of five adults, who will make a home for suitable persons, at a moderate compensation. Object being to reduce rent.

ROOMS NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO LARGE and very pleasant rooms on the second floor, communicating, to let together, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No 538 Houston-st., five doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST.—A well-furnished room, with small bedroom attached, to let in a private family, to a gentleman of respectability, with or without partial board. Address A. B. A., *Times* office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 87 STATEst., between Clinton-st. and Sidney-place, with full or partial board, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or for single gentlemen. Location pleasant and in the immediate vicinity of the South and Wall-st. ferries.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—NO. 135 8th-st., third door from Broadway. Boarding, with handsome suits of rooms on 2d and 3d floors, for families and single gentlemen; also, partial board for gentlemen. Convenient distance for walking to business. Terms reasonable.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have board, with pleasant rooms in suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house has gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMODATIONS FOR A gentleman and wife, or 2 or 3 single men may be had in a small private family, at No. 158 Canton-st., Brooklyn. The location is unsurpassed—handy to cars and nearly all the Evangelical Churches within a few minutes' walk. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON THE Heights, Brooklyn, within one block of the Pierrepont House, to one or two single gentlemen, with or without board, in a strictly private family. Address R. C. W., Box 1,059 Post-Office.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 149 GRAND-ST.—A cheap and respectable boarding house for female servants while out of place, and from whence they obtain the most desirable situations.

FURNISHED PARLORS—WITH OR WITHout bedrooms attached; the occupant of a first-class house having more room than he requires, would be pleased to treat with parties desiring unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to Mr. SMITH, No. 277 Hudson-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—TO A GENtleman and wife and one or two single gentlemen. House furnished with gas hot and cold water water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st., near Canal.

FAMILIES AND A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 19 Carrol-place (Bleecker-st.) Reference given and required,

NO. 26 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR BROADway.—Second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1. Also, the front basement, and a few single rooms for young gentlemen, at moderate rates. Inquire as above, or at No. 68 Cedar-st., front office, second floor.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A furnished sitting and bed-room, with gas, bath and every convenience, at a reasonable rent; No. 80 Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

NO. 24 BLEECKER-STREET.—A FURnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a house occupied by a private family and lighted with gas.

NOS. 2 AND 4 ABINGDON-SQUARE—WEST side; rooms on second and third floor, for families wishing permanent board; also, a large front basement suitable for gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—RESIDING BETWEEN Union-square and 23d st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate four or five persons with board and the comforts of a home. A religious family without young children preferred. Apply at room No. 5 Bible House.

NO. 137 NINTH-AVENUE—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain a large sized front room on second-floor. Also, pleasant rooms for four single gentlemen; house in a pleasant location; gas, bath, &c. Terms very moderate to permanent occupants. References exchanged.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, if required; also, single rooms in a first-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS NO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying a first-class house, pleasantly located and convenient of access, would let to a gentleman a room or room and bedroom, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 60 East 26th-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND PRIVATE BOARD.—A fine basement, with or without board, and one or two rooms for gentlemen with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References given and required.

FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS TO let in a private family, for a respectable young man of quiet habits. Location near Bowery and Grand st., 10 minutes' from City Hall. Address P. F., *Times* office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, bath and gas. No. 339 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board—in house No. 47 Bond-st., with immediate possession. Terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-place and 4th-st.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Nos. 135 and 137 Fulton-st., New-York,
On the European Plan.
With splendid Dining and Lunch Saloon attached. Rooms by Day or Week. HENRY BRADLEY, Jr., Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, who will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD ON SPUYTEN DUYVEL Hill, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depôt. Three gentlemen and their wives, or a party of six persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house and grounds are pleasantly situated, with a good stable, garden, &c. Application may be made at No. 235 Water-st., near Beekman.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A private family, occupying a commodious house finely located, wishes to receive one or two families, or a few single persons as boarders during the Summer season. Terms, for rooms and board may be learned by calling at, or addressing to, Greenburg House, Dobbs' Ferry. Access by cars and steamboat, several times daily.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENtlemen with their wives, five children and servant, wish to engage board for the Summer months with a farmer or private family in some fine, healthy location, not over one hour's ride from the City; references exchanged. Address C. O., Box No. 4,093, New York Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—GENTLEMEN OR SMALL families desiring good board and large airy rooms at a country seat in a pleasant location near the banks of the river, can apply at the private mansion house, surrounded by a large garden, in 54th-st., next to the East River. Take 3d-av. cars to 53d st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and lady for five months; location must be pleasant, within an hour of the City, and access easy. A nice farm-house where plain and bountiful fare can be had preferred. Address COMFORT, at this office, giving full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR THE Summer months, for a small family, where there is plenty of milk and fruit; location on the Hudson River, not over one hour and a quarter from the City. Address W. R. & H., box No. 2,089 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—By a gentleman and his wife, in a farm house, on or near the salt water, within fifty miles of the City. Address Box No. 1,232, with full particulars.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustr

SITUATIONS WANTED,

FEMALES.

WANTED—AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle aged widow lady, who has had considerable experience in the care of children and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as matron in some institution. Testimonials of the highest character will be furnished. Address Mrs. E. P. STERLING, No. 85 Park-place; or, address Box No. 734 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations in the City or country, one as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; makes excellent bread; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent; wages $6 and $7; call for three days at No. 276 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IS desirous of procuring a situation as seamstress in a private family; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 331 West 23d-st., below 8th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a private family; is a good fine sewer, understands cutting, and has no objection to do some light chamberwork or wait on a lady. Good city reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 137 West 15th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation, to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain seamstress; has three years' references from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress in a private family; would assist in chamberwork, if required; would be found very obliging. Call at No. 33 West 24th st., between Broadway and 6th av., has four years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL RECommended Protestant young women, together or separate. One to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and seamstress. Would appreciate good homes. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; is a good fine sewer; understands cutting; has no objection to do some light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for a few days at No. 14 East 11th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 208 20th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as waitress, or as child's nurse; is also a good plain seamstress; has three years' reference from her last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th av., one door above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do any kind of work; good City reference. Call at No. 94 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamberwoman and care of children, or assist in the washing. Has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR TO wait on a lady by a young woman, capable of performing the duties of either or both situations; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference given; is a Protestant. Address No. 120 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. No objection to either city or country. Good washer and ironer. Call at No. 242 avenue B., between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, laundress or chambermaid; has lived the last five years with one family; reference given. Apply for three days at No. 557 6th-av., near 33d st.; ir quire for D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED American woman to take the entire care of children, or attend an invalid lady; has had several years' experience with children. Can be seen a few days at No. 407 Fourth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber work and take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 36 23d-st., be tween 4th and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a gentleman's family as chambermaid and waitress. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, as cook, laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 71 Union place, between 18th and 19th sts., 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young women, as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as chambermaid, or do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 212 East 21st st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as an experienced nurse and plain seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of young children. Good City reference. Call, until engaged, at No. 116 Stanton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing in a private family. Best city reference given. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook. Understands her business perfectly. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 21-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 163 East 26th st., third floor, two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing if required, or chambermaid; is a Protestant; good reference can be given; can be seen until engaged at No. 424 7th-av., 2d floor, front room, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation, as cook, in a private family; is a good plain cook; will assist in washing and ironing; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 721 Washington-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation, as nurse or chambermaid; she has lived in her last place for three years; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 141 3d-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., third floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED first class cook; understands the getting up of all kinds of meats, game preserves and pastry, and has good City references from last place. Apply at No. 246 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is an excellent laundress and understands baking. Best of City reference. Call at No. 268 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SIUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; has good references. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 38 5th st., between Bowery and 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress, in a private family; has no objections to tend one child or travel. Can be seen at her present employers. No. 331 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; no objection to the country; can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 42 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 193 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Best City reference. Apply at No. 55 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A FIRST-class family by a Scotch woman of long experience, lately from Glasgow. First-class families only need apply. Apply at No. 203 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; is a good sewer, or will take chambermaid's place. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 10th-av, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as cook. Understands her business perfectly. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 21-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to mind children; no objection to chamberwork or waiting; best City reference from her last place. Call at 377 10th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook and baker. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and plain seamstress, can do all kinds of embroidery. Call at No. 226 West 26th-st., 4th floor back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or children and assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 196 East 19th st., third-floor back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Good City reference. Call at No. 194 East 15th st., for two days, 4th floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 8 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR CHAMBERMAID and waiter or general housework, in a small family Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 91 Amity st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework or take care of children, or both. Address ELLEN, *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a New-England lady fully competent and under middle age, in a respectable family or to take charge of a widower's establishment. A comfortable situation is more desirable than a large salary. Address ADINA, Madison-square Post-Office.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Orders for BLANK BOOKS, of every description, executed by STEAM. LOUTREL & LOUTREL, No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York, below Nassau.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as clerk in a commission and shipping house; he has been employed in one for the last seven years, and is possessed of considerable business experience; he is also well acquainted with the French language; salary no object, and would not object to go South or West. Good City references can be given. Address WILLING, at this office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and is willing to make himself useful in all work about a place. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A married man, who has no incumbrance; his wife as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or laundress; both understand their duties well, and have got good City references; no objection to the country. Any commands for A. B., by calling or addressing a line to 253 East 18th-st., will meet with attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A GROcery or dry goods store, by a young man from the country; is 17 years old; writes a good hand; salary is not so much consequence as a permanent situation; don't mind going in the country. Address J. C. R., No. 52 South-st., care of Mott Bedell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the country, on a farm; he has good reference from his last employers, and is perfectly sober, industrious, obliging, and can take care of horses, and drive, if wanted. Address B. O N., this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, his wife as laundress; both have the very best of reference; or would accept a situation as porter as he had long experience at both. Address a note to O., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener, by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has good references. Address J. N., Mr. Waters' store, No. 840 Broadway, or the office of this paper.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman Protestant; understands the management of young horses and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. CARR, saddle and harness maker, No. 448 Canal-st., for E. F.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; he perfectly understands his business. Can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. C., for two days, at No. 259 Water-st., corner of Peck-slip.

WANTEE—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 5 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A situation in a store ship chandler preferred; understands the Danish and German Languages. Good reference given. Address C. T. Y., No. 132 Lexington-av., for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address for three days, O. G. S., *Times* Office.

A CORRESPONDING CLERK, OF MANY years' mercantile experience, is open for an engagement. Address G. W. E., box No. 1,385 Post office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B H., at this office.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GARDENER, THORoughly acquainted with all kinds of gardening, as well as farming, and who understands the care of horses and cows, wants a situation in his branch. The same wants, at the same time, a situation for his daughter, 20 years old who understands all kinds of housework, cooking, &c. Address, CARL BLESE, No. 396 8th-st., second floor, back room, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, SCOTCH OR GERman; he must thoroughly understand green-house plants and kitchen gardening. Address Box 1,180 Post-Office, with reference, and stating how long he lived in his last place.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A MAN of long experience in farming and gardening for the Washington Market; understands what suits the market. The best of City reference given to that effect. Address A. X. *Times* Office, for 3 days.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY, possessing a fertile mind, to take charge of the education of girls of a tender age; a moral English education, embracing accomplishments; viz: music, drawing, fancy work, &c., together with neat and tidy habits, are the necessary qualifications of the person required. None need apply except those accustomed and capable to train up the young mind. Address J. B. K., *Times* office.

A PARISIAN LADY, SPEAKING THE English language fluently having had some years' experience in book keeping and commerce, in Paris, wishes to obtain a situation in a similar capacity in the United States, or as a governess in a school. She will give references from the last family where she has been residing, and others as to her character and ability in both branches. Address PARISIAN, at the office of this paper.

A PERSON WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES—Who speaks well English, French and Italian, wishes to be employed as valet to some gentleman. The same will accept a situation to take charge of a sick gentleman; he will take care of him with strict attention and perfectly understands the business. Apply by letter, addressed to B. A., *Times* office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERsity of Bonn, an experienced teacher of the French, German, Spanish Latin languages, &c., &c., for years in this country, wishes to change his present situation; unexceptionable references given. Address S. S. T., *Times* office, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FULLY COMPEtent, and of experience, a situation either as principal or assistant in a district or select school, to teach the English branches or Classics. Address S. B. C., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, LIBERALLY educated, is desirous of finding a home as governess, or as companion to a young lady. Please address M., Box No. 3,383 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST, A SOPRANO, AND Alto of experience, desire a situation (separate or singly) in some church in this City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg. For particulars call, or address, C. W. M., No. 53 Front-st., New-York.

TENOR SINGER.—A TENOR SINGER, OF EXperience and cultivation, desires an engagement; is acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address W. W. H., *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY girl, (German preferred,) to do the housework of a small family; must be a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; one who can come well recommended and understands her business, may apply at No. 5 Lafayette-av., between Fulton and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A smart active boy from 15 to 17 years of age, who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Salary first year $60. Apply after 4 o'clock P. M. to THOS. N. DALE & CO., No. 18 Warren-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Intelligence and Home in the City, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Protestant Irish and colored young women, as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st. 1825, now No. 6 6th-av., has now some of the most reliable and excellent servants. Protestant and Catholic. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

Geo. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo R. Jackson's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

Geo. R. Jackson's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.

Geo. R. Jackson's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. BURT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
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DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums are, for a few days, on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. at No. 637 Broadway, the avails of the exhibition to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. Tickets of admission 25 cents.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.

$3 50 CONGRESS GAITERS, SPRING $3 50 STYLE, NOW READY; ALSO, $3 PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, AT JONES', NO 10 ANN-ST. P. S.—THE ABOVE IS BEST QUALITY AND WARRANTED.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROS., MANUFACturers and warerooms, No. 8 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York; and No 91 West 3d-st. Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
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ATHENS,	BEYROUT	CONSTINOPLE
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Bills of Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

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A Belmont Esq.,	Messrs. N. L. & G Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. K Jaffray & Sons,
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Barclay & Livingston,	F. A. Victor Achelis
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.	

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
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New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal places of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 1st-av. and 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock P. M., or that day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The Polls will be opened at 2 P. M., and remain open till 3 P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed on and after the 24th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars inquire of
VAN VORST & BEARDSLES,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 10 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M of the 19th inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 17th May inclusive.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.
New-York, April 20, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON,
R. R. Co., CINCINNATI, April 27, 1858.
HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Interest Warrants, due in New-York, May 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau-st.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company and Bonds of '67, due May 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer *pro tem.*

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will please present for payment the interest warrants due on May 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court, New-York City.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.
J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

BANK NOTICES.

THE PARK BANK ELECTION.—AN ELECtion for nineteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 5 Beekman st., on MONDAY, May 3, 1858, from 12 to 2 o'clock. By order of the Board,
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, April 13, 1858.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and newhere else,) until the (15) fifteenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, of (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, nor less than three inches in diameter, delivered, sawed and piled and, when required, split in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority.

The pine wood to be the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and the oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load; the splitting being required only for primary schools that are without male janitors.

The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered, under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools where ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood, from the 25th of May to the 2d day of July; two thirds of the quantity of the coal, from the 2d day of July to the 1st of October next; and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1859.

Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals and the contracts to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
OLIVER H. LEE,
} Committee on Supplies.

BROOKLYN WATER-WORKS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until the 6th inst., for coating about 6,000 tons of six and eight-inch iron pipes with coal-tar, varnish or asphaltum.

The coal-tar to be properly purified before being used, the pipes to be thoroughly cleaned from sand and rust. The liquid to be maintained at a temperature, exceeding 300° Fahrenheit while the pipes are being dipped, and the pipes to remain in the liquid until they have attained a temperature of 300°.

A portion of these pipes are already distributed on the streets. Further information may be received at the Engineer's office.

TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL OFFICERS OF the XIIth Ward invite proposals for alterations and repairs on Ward School No 6, Randall's Island, according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education, and to be seen at the shop No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be for the whole work, and must give the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the work. Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until Wednesday, 5th May, at 12 o'clock, noon. The School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
JAMES MACKEAN,
JAMES DAVIS,
CHARLES BOICE,
} Committee.
APRIL 21, 1858.

CARD ENGRAVING.—WEDDING CARDS, NEW Paris style, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at RIKER'S, 3 Broadway, corner Dunne-st.

LONG ISLAND POTTERY.—SEWER PIPE, 24 Nassau-st., New-York. Orders left at CURTIS & TOPP'S, Stonyard Depot, Bridge-st., Brooklyn, or at the Pottery, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. EDWARD E. QUIN.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.
The first-class paddle-wheel steamships
NORTH STAR 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master.
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
ARIEL..... May 15	June 14.	June 16.
NORTH STAR..... June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps could be kept free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Steerage not wanted during the voyage should be seen on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 29.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre, for New-York.
SATURDAY.....May 22	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE
First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—MAY 8, 1858.—THE first-class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
May 8, June 30.	June 2, July 24.
Aug. 25, Oct. 20.	Sept 18, Nov 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60; No Steerage passengers.

For safety and comfort this steamer has no superior, and passengers by her for the Continent will avoid the delay and expenses of stopping at an intermediate port.

For passage or freight apply to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, JR., Notary and Commissioner, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 3, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York:

6:30 A. M Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

10:15 A. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
11:30 A. M White Plains. do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:40 P. M White Plains, do. do.
6:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:15 P. M White Plains Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning Trains leave Albany for New York:
7:40 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of and at Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 6 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the check to investments, occasioned by the commercial revulsion of last Fall, building in New-York is moving with considerable briskness, and we hear of many contracts for first class and medium houses under way. The newly-introduced drab or buff colored stone is a favorite material in the proposed buildings, and is called for in a large number of specifications. The Albert Freestone Company, who supply this beautiful stone, have lately organized their principal office in this City, and are furnishing quantities for all the chief Atlantic cities. This stone has been more largely used in Philadelphia and Baltimore than in this City, and much finer specimens of it are found there. The quarries of the Company are situated on a bold promontory projecting into the Bay of Fundy, on the New-Brunswick side, (the stone is sometimes erroneously called *Nova Scotia* stone,) and they present in one compact and perfect mass twenty millions of tons of stone, according to the estimates of DR. JACKSON, the late DR. PERCIVAL, whose estimates are corroborated by those of eminent engineers. The stone can be laid down in New-York, such are the facilities for quarrying and shipment, cheaper than even the Connecticut brown stone. The Albert Company have a magnificent property.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

☞ QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUERU, chemist, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, inventor; PERFOLD, CLAY & CO., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DR. LANGLEY, of Boston, is about to bring his popular medicine, called "LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters," before the people of New-York. This medicine is very popular with all those who have used it in the Spring of the year, for curing all the complaints arising from a torpid liver. Everybody should take at least one bottle. It is a great favorite with the ladies. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

"JACK CADE; OR, THE KENTISH REBELLION."—This immense drama, by Judge CONRAD, as performed by Mr. EDWIN FORREST, is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre, to-night, with new scenery and appointments. Mr. H. A. PERRY as *Jack Cade*, and Miss DENVIL as *Marianne*, and cast throughout to the strength of the company. Mr. E. BLANCHARD will also appear in his new drama, entitled "The Dogs of the Ferry."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—It is notorious that indolent sores in the muscular parts of the leg are never healed with safety by the ordinary salves. This ointment alone penetrates to the morbid cause of these fixed and obstinate ulcers, and removes them rapidly and without hazard. It is equally efficacious for all external pustules, inflammations and wounds.

[Advertisement.]

MISS SUSAN DENIN.—This gifted *artiste* appears to-night in *Young Norval*, in the tragedy of "Douglass," at Barnum's Museum, and will, no doubt, be welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd. A new drama this afternoon, as well as a most amusing farce. The whole bill to-day is lustrous with shining attraction.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—A medicine for all time, and whose judicious use increases the average of human life. Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building. Sold also at No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street, and everywhere. Price 25 cents a box.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 1.

$500	U. S. 6s, 1867	114⅞	100	Erie Railroad	s30 24⅛
500	U. S. 6s 1868	114⅞	550	do	s30 24⅛
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '99	89¼	350	do	c 24⅞
1,000	N. C. State 6s	93¼	350	do	s3 24⅛
2,000	do	94	50	do	s10 24⅛
1,000	Miss. State 6s	83	150	Hudson R. R.	31
22,000	do	83⅛	100	Harlem R. R.	b30 12
7,000	California 7s	84⅜	100	Mil & Miss. R. R.	b30 29½
18,000	Virginia 6s	91⅜	125	do	30
5,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83	76⅜	75	do	30⅛
2,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	72	560	Reading R. R.	s3 47⅛
1,000	P. R. R. 3 M. ex i	68⅜	200	do	b30 47⅛
940	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	88⅜	300	do	c 47⅜
1,000	do	88⅜	10	do	48
1,000	LaC & M.L. G. B.	32⅜	100	do	b20 47⅞
5,000	do	33	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
5,000	G. & C. 2d M. B. ex. i	86¼	100	do	b60 63
100	Bank of Com	102⅜	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 25⅝
100	Continental Bank	98	100	do	b30 25⅝
40	Ge. Nicholas Bank	90	200	do	b30 26
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	101⅜	805	do	26
15	Ocean Bank	84	200	do	b60 26⅛
50	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	105	150	Mich. So. & N. I. ps	50⅛
200	Nicaragua Tr. Co	2⅜	189	do	50⅜
44	Pacific M. S. Co.	80	335	Panama Railroad	107⅜
60	do	80¼	10	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	92
30	N. Y. Phil. Tr. Co.	99⅜	85	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	90
100	Cum. Coal Co	18	50	do	b20 90⅛
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 89⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 44⅜
50	do	b6 89⅜	100	do	b60 44⅜
300	do	b60 89⅞	125	Ch. & R. I. R.	s30 78⅜
50	do	b15 89⅞	60	do	78⅛
200	do	s60 89	50	do	s10 78⅛
200	do	89⅞	50	do	78⅜
150	do	b30 90	150	do	b60 78⅜
250	Erie Railroad	25	100	do	b30 78⅞
50	do	b30 25	150	LaCr. & Mil. RR.	9
50	do	b60 25⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri State 6s	83⅓	100	Chic. & R. Isl'd RR.	b7 79
5,000	Califor's State 7s	84⅜	100	do	79
10,000	L. C. M. L. G. Bds.	33	100	do	b60 79⅛
10,000	do	b60 33⅜	100	do	79⅜
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	88⅜	150	do	s60 79⅜
28	Artisans' Bank	80	100	do	s30 79
400	Cary Imp. Co	6⅝	100	Erie Railroad	25
120	Penn. Coal Co	73	50	do	b30 25⅛
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	89⅞	550	do	25⅜
50	do	b60 90	50	do	b30 25⅜
250	Harlem Railroad	12⅜	100	Reading Railroad	48
50	Panama Railroad	107⅜	200	do	s10 48
110	do	107⅜	200	do	48⅛
50	Gal. & Chicago R R.	90	70	Mich. Central R. R.	63⅛
50	do	b60 90	125	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	26⅜
150	do	s60 89⅜	450	do	27
6	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30⅜	50	do	b7 27⅛
100	do	31⅛	110	do	27⅜
200	do	31⅜	25	Mich. So. & N. Ia. pf. s.	52
200	do	s30 31⅛	150	do	52⅛
250	do	b60 32			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$20,000	M. & M. RR. 7s.	67⅛	10 Bk. of N. America. 105
2,000	City of Quincy 8s	65	20 Mer. Ex. Bank. 96¼
1,000	Louisv'e City 6s	90	100 Brooklyn City RR 92½
2,000	Cal. State 7s	85	5 N. Y. Float. Der. C. 90
8,000	Watert'n City 8s	35	25 LaC. & Mil. RR. 9⅛
3,000	Missouri 6s	81	5 Continental Bank 98
15,000	Mil. & H. R. 8s	48	20 Bank of Com 102⅛
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	69¼	20 Artisan's Bank 80¾
50	Harlem Gas Co.	78@78⅜	14 Commonwealth Bk. 89⅜
50	New-York Ice Co.	50	20 Lenox F. Ins. Co 101⅜
30	National Bank	106	10 Beekman F. In. Co. 114
20	Imp. & Tr. Bank	101⅜	10 Beekman F. In. Co. 113

MONDAY, May 3—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows another remarkable falling off in the Import entries, as contrasted with even the light movement in March, while the aggregate for the week is less than one-third the corresponding week last season. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total entries are $1,501,487, against $4,790,774 the same week in 1857. The Dry Goods list, $198,550, is the lightest which we remember at any time to have reported in the past seven years. And the latest advices from France speak of the continued limited orders from this side for Silk and other fine Goods. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, were $1,256,093, against $884,523 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie, including $86,000 by the *Arago* for France, on Saturday, was $136,873, against $1,711,390 the same week in 1857. The California treasure packet of April 5 arrived on Tuesday and delivered $1,486,565, and there was also received from Europe, direct and *vid* Boston, $165,000. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $3,145,429, against $3,685,971, making a difference in favor of the Banks of $539,642. We hear that about $300,000 in coin went to the South by the coast steamers, to aid the Georgia and other Banks in the resumption of Specie payments. The various movements of the week, it will be noticed, are considerably in favor of the Bank reserve, which, on the average to be made up this afternoon, is expected to show over *thirty-five millions*; the last average being $34,113,891. The Deficiency bill having finally passed Congress, the calculation is that the Sub-Treasury balance will be further reduced before the proceeds of the sale of $5,000,000 Treasury bills on Monday next, 10th instant, are available, and that these, when received, will be mainly disbursed at New-York, thus facilitating the Spring collections from the South and West. The rates of Money during the week past, were quite as low, and in some instances cheaper than the previous week; the employment not having increased on the Street, nor, as far as we are advised, at Bank. The private deposits, as well as the interior bank balances, in the City banks are still running up. The indications on the Stock Exchange for some days past, are, that a portion of this large surplus is finding its way more freely into State and other dividend-paying securities, and the probability is that, even without the stimulant of a general speculation for the rise in Stocks, this process will go on until the prices of nearly all the State loans, and of such established Share securities as yield an assured dividend, appreciate 10 or 15 ℔ cent. over the current ruling. This influence was strongly felt last week on the State list; on New-York Central Stock and Bonds, and on the City Bank Shares, and extended, also, to Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island Shares, because of the early prospect of the resumption of early dividends—the one in August the other in October—by these favorite lines. The rates of Foreign Exchange were, at the close of the week, a little firmer, owing to the indifference of the standard drawers to use their balances on the other side except about Specie point. The terms on London left off 109@109¼; on Paris f5.17½@f5 15.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	April 24.	May 1.		April 24.	May 1.
N. Y. Central	88¾	90	Panama	107	107¾
Erie	24⅞	25¼	Rock Island	76	79½
Reading	46¾	48⅜	Hudson	30½	31¾
Ill. Central	92⅜	93	M. Southern	24¾	27⅜
Delaware	107⅜	105	Preferred	48¼	52½
Missouris	83⅞	83¼	Galena	89	90
Milwaukee	31⅜	31½	Virginias	90¼	91½
Land Grants	31½	33	Mich. Central	62	63¼

The course of prices through the week, with few exceptions, was to improvement—steadily so on New-York Central, Reading, Galena, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern—the general market closing strong on Saturday, with decidedly more disposition to do business for outside account. The daily sales, through the week, were not up to the usual average in seasons of activity, but a gradual increase is experienced as prices move up, and seem to promise a good Spring rise in May. There is, perhaps, less *clique* speculation at present, than some time back, within the Board of Brokers, but this is no unfavorable sign either for the stability of outside confidence or the sure but steady increase of outside orders, pending the ease in Money and the Summer dullness of general trade.

On the State list the dealings of the week were quite free in Missouri sixes. The supply from first hands, owing to the heavy amounts hypothecated for the Missouri Railways and Illinois Free Banks during the crisis, has not been wholly exhausted; but the absorption of the stock in small parcels for investment has been so constant as to maintain the price about equal to the accumulation of interest since the last dividend. As a speculation, the stock has not paid large profits at any time since January; but, besides being a safe one against a free supply, it now promises a better return from the growing influence of a cheap money market, and the relative scarcity of the sound Public Stocks. There has been more doing in Ohios and Virginias, at an improvement of ¼@1 ℔ cent. Tennessees, which held 88½@89 for more than two months, are now moving at 89¼@⅔. The New-York State loans are all scarce on the market. The Canal Board will pay off $3,058,000 of 5 ℔ cents. on 1st July, and advertise to renew only $1,500,000, to be awarded to the highest bidder on the 28th June. Of the large sum to be paid off, the country Banks hold perhaps two-thirds in the Banking Department, and of the remainder the Bank of Commerce holds half a million, in its discount column, as a temporary investment. The same leading Bank holds $1,300,000 in Treasury Bills, which also enter into its reported loans and discounts. Other large banks have resorted to the same means of employing their money; so that the aggregate column of $111,003,476 on the official average of last week probably embraced $16,000,000 of side investments, reducing the strictly mercantile discounts to about $95,000,000.

Of the regular dividend shares, New-York Central was the most active, the gain in price for the week being 1@1¼ ℔ cent., and, for the month of April, from 80@82 ℔ cent. on the 5th, to 90 on Saturday. The price, however, is still 4 ℔ cent. below the quotation of March 1, while the stock is two months nearer the half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent. In Delaware and Hudson there is a decline of 2@2½ ℔ cent., chiefly on *short* sales by parties operating on the temporary dullness of the Coal trade. The stock, however, has too strong a hold upon the confidence of investing people to be borne down for any length of time. On the other hand, Reading shares went up about 2 ℔ cent., the Coal tonnage over the road being on the increase. Panama is steady, and in good favor at 107½@107¾ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail has advanced above 80 ℔ cent. on the near approach of the May dividend and the uncertainty of any immediate competition across Nicaragua. It is stated on the Street that Mr. VANDERBILT, in withdrawing the recent opposition *vid* Aspinwall, stipulated for $56,000 a month instead of $40,000 a month bonus, as under the former arrangement. If this be so, he is deriving an annuity of $672,000, of which the Pacific Company pays three-fourths and the Mail Company on the Atlantic side the other fourth. The sum, though large, is not, to the Pacific Company, we suppose, equal to the importance of quieting so formidable a competition. In regard to the revamping of the old Nicaragua Grant, by Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE and Señor YRISSARI, it is assumed that it will be extremely difficult to sell out to VANDERBILT, who alone has the present means and steamer machinery to reopen the Transit while he is so well paid by the Panama interest *for doing nothing*. What is to become of the old Transit stock in the squabble no one seems to know, except Mr. VANDERBILT, and he wont tell! Mr. STEBBINS declines the Presidency of the Yrissari Company. His peremptory resignation was sent in last week.

The speculation in both Erie and Hudson Shares, during the week was rather tame, until near the close on Saturday. The line of *Shorts* is kept out by the steamboat party and their friends, and they resist the advance, as far as may be, by offering sellers' options 30 or 60 days below the market. Brokers bring to the relief of their current deliveries but little cash stock, which closed 25¼ for Erie, and 31¼ for Hudson. Since the election in Michigan Southern, and the reopening of the transfers, (which are now kept at the Corn Exchange Bank,) the common and preferred Shares have gone up to 27½ for the first, and 52½ ℔ cent. for the other, with a good speculative demand for both. The calculation, which we reported when it was first known that the new direction would be harmonized and strengthened, of 30 ℔ cent. and upward for the common, and 60 ℔ cent for the preferred stock, will very soon, from present appearances, be realized. In Milwaukee Shares, a slight panic was attempted by the *Short* interest, some days since, on the official exhibit of the new mortgage of the Company, and the stock suddenly went down to 28½, but quite as rapidly recovered to 31½, at which it closed. Toledo shares improved at the close of the week to 44⅛@44¾ ℔ cent. The unsecured Bonds of the Erie Company have fallen to about 40 ℔ cent. This low price, while discouraging to holders who have declined surrendering their bonds, and adding the same amount of cash for the Fourth Mortgage, is rather favorable to the further negotiation of this mortgage. The dealings in Rock Island Shares are active and quite spirited. The price almost touched 80 ℔ cent. on Saturday, and the parties who are speculating for the advance will probably put it above the rise in February, when 88@89 ℔ cent. was paid. There is less doubt now than then of the early return of the Company to cash dividends. Galena is firm at 90, with only a limited offering. Although the Company passed the February dividend, the stock is in higher favor than the Cleveland and Columbus, which paid 5 ℔ cent. in February. The reason is, that no settlement has yet been moved by the Cleveland directors of the overdue interest on their indorsed bonds, which now amounts to $70,000. The injunction which Mr. ZABRISKIE, a stockholder, (backed, it is said, by one or more of the directors,) sued out against the payment of this interest, was recently removed by Judge MCLEAN, and although the legal points in the case may go to the Supreme Court at Washington, there is no real obstacle to the resumption of the payment of interest, of which $14,000 fell due on April 1, after Judge MCLEAN'S decision,) and was wholly disregarded. Indeed, we hear from Cleveland that no meeting of the Board of Directors has been held on the subject. The principal and interest of this Piqua indorsement is now $473,000. The holders of the Bonds and overdue Coupons will no doubt pursue every legal remedy to enforce their collection. As the case now stands, it is a living scandal upon a respectable and wealthy Company.

As the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for the whole month of April, will be made up in a few days, we omit this morning our usual unofficial summary by weeks.

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports an improvement in the Schuylkill Coal Tonnage of the week. The Reading Road carried to market 35,386 tons, and the Canal 31,855 tons. The trade, however, is still in the aggregate behind last season.

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill Railroad	590,474	450,385
Schuylkill Canal	122,018	128,440
Lehigh Valley Railroad	113,916	146,880
Lehigh Valley Canal	23,835	14,754
Scranton, South	79,177	108,715
Tonnage	929,420	849,174

MESSRS. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, of the Stock Exchange, remove their office to-day to No. 50 Wall-street.

PHILADELPHIA MINT—APRIL, 1858.

California gold deposited	$1,122,202 50
Other sources	11,987 50
Total gold deposits	$1,134,190 00
Silver and silver purchases	$322,460 00
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received for exchange for new cents.	18,000 00
Total silver	$340,460 00
Copper coins (O. S.) received for exchange for new cents	4,180 00
Total deposits	$1,478,830 00

Coined.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	50,340	$1,006,920 00
Total	50,340	$1,006,920 00
Half Dollars	432,000	$216,000 00
Quarter Dollars	552,000	138,000 00
Total	984,000	$354,000 00
Cents	1,300,000	$13,000 00
Gold Coinage	50,340	$1,006,920 00
Silver Coinage	984,000	354,000 00
Copper Coinage	1,300,000	13,000 00
Total	2,334,340	$1,373,920 00

The English news, one day later than by the *Arabia*, received on Saturday by the Hamburg steamer, reports that Consols left off on Saturday, April 17, at 96¼@⅜, being ⅛ advance.

BANKS OF NEW-YORK—SEPT. 1857 AND MARCH '58.

BANKS.	Sept. 26.	March 13.
Discounts	$170,846,774	$161,857,932
Overdrafts	504,607	433,717
Due by banks	13,761,025	12,808,512
Real estate	7,374,811	7,681,904
Specie	14,321,599	35,071,075
Cash items	14,224,345	16,152,476
Stocks	23,503,377	22,894,677
Mortgages	8,781,463	8,578,308
Bank notes	2,433,373	1,705,037
Do. suspended	32,192	9,257
Expense account	1,028,179	1,521,533
Add for cents	925	950
Total	$256,817,670	$268,715,377
Capital	107,507,659	109,587,702
Circulation	27,122,904	22,710,158
Profits	13,037,429	11,675,106
Due banks	19,267,263	28,710,077
Due others	1,137,345	851,075
Due State	3,445,866	1,951,150
Deposits	83,539,894	91,787,728
Other items	1,758,791	1,441,865
Add for cents	519	516
Total	$256,817,670	$268,715,377

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of April 24, reports the following singular case of fraud, involving no less a sum total than $200,000:

"The Street has been somewhat excited by the sudden disappearance of a noted salt dealer, leaving sundry parties in the lurch, as is stated, to the amount of $200,000. In several instances, advances have been made on warehouse receipts; and it is now found that the salt has been surreptitiously withdrawn, and that nothing remains to cover the pledges. Other cases are reported where the salt belonging to second and third parties has been sold without the customary formality of consulting the views of owners in relation to the market. When again we hear of cargoes bought and sold, the existence of which cannot be verified by any tangible process. A quantity of railroad iron, notwithstanding its specific gravity, has likewise taken wings and gone off the lay track in some remote section of the country. Fancied possessors have paid their monthly storage accounts with accustomed regularity on what now turns out to have been a vacuum for some time past. The loss falls heavily on certain parties, and under the peculiar nature of the contracts must give rise to protracted litigation."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 24.	LOANS. April 17.	SPECIE. April 24.	SPECIE. April 17.
Citizens' Bank	3,543,858	3,701,708	2,044,892	2,088,729
Canal Bank	1,233,019	1,282,544	1,132,519	1,045,933
Louisiana State	2,761,075	2,734,771	2,135,321	2,943,023
Mech. & Trad.	3,785,169	3,978,346	2,809,059	2,948,877
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	508,037	472,360	544,432	476,487
Southern Bank	1,225,631	1,317,266	672,571	611,141
Union Bank	232,127	253,003	196,032	206,370
Bk. of J. Robb	1,088,762	1,045,937	396,639	293,802
Crescent City	265,771	291,298	264,280	274,250
Bk. of America	1,048,199	998,881	165,563	190,457
Total	410,090	406,65	487,126	474,945
	16,091,738	16,482,524	10,798,455	10,854,014
	Decrease...$390,789		Decrease...$55,559	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 24.	CIRCULATION. April 17.	DEPOSITS. April 24.	DEPOSITS. April 17.
Citizens' Bank	2,513,042	2,468,905	3,478,924	3,473,597
Canal Bank	713,845	711,730	1,013,114	969,747
Louisiana	899,614	845,574	3,023,447	3,929,007
Louisiana State	1,750,900	1,692,535	4,536,028	4,823,275
Mech. & Traders'	207,365	206,890	877,191	782,510
Bk. of N. Orleans	391,810	448,745	1,051,892	958,817
Southern Bank	183,075	183,735	227,723	261,913
Union Bank	475,790	440,700	698,111	649,697
Bank of J. Robb	359,250	356,190	388,813	335,468
Crescent City	143,725	142,115	278,875	264,084
Bk. of America	189,380	183,420	601,530	568,720
Total	7,828,399	7,685,539	17,063,145	17,016,819
	Increase...$142,800		Increase...$46,326	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. April 24.	EXCHANGE. April 17.	DUE DIST. BANKS April 24.	DUE DIST. BANKS April 17.
Citizens' Bank	1,784,484	1,720,734	354,671	320,982
Canal Bank	1,608,635	1,684,094	76,628	87,262
Louisiana	2,088,717	2,007,112	518,585	511,831
Louisiana State	1,028,609	1,049,860	409,835	329,384
Mech. & Traders'	497,840	488,664	15,910	8,711
Bk. New-Orleans	599,166	468,768	43,199	54,490
Southern Bank	791,386	799,052		
Union Bank	439,383	508,366	28,710	43,816
Bank of J. Robb	276,195	303,569	16,945	16,977
Crescent City	64,341	92,360	8,551	
Bank of America	45,511	16,043	969	969
Total	9,221,267	9,035,522	1,473,994	1,374,422
	Increase...$185,745		Increase...$99,572	

The following summary report of the condition of the Banks in the State of New-York, City and County, is made up from the separate returns to the Bank Department, on the March quarter, and published by the Department in the Albany *Journal* of Friday:

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 30.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 2,000 bales, and prices are entirely nominal. Sales of the week, 18,750 bales. Stock in port, 336,000 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 52,500 bales. Decreased receipts at all Southern ports, 33,000 bales. SUGAR, 6¼c.@7c. FLOUR steady. Red WHEAT, 95c.@$1; White do., $1 12½@$1 15; Yellow CORN, 56c. PORK steady. LARD in bbls., 11¾c., and tending upwards. Rio COFFEE—Sales of the week, 11,000 bags. Stock in port, 58,000 bags; Fair to prime, 10½c.@11¼c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. EXCHANGE on London, 107¾@108¼.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 1.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales of Red at $1 05@$1 06, and White at $1 15@$1 33. CORN heavy; White, 58c.@61c.; Yellow, 60c.@64c. WHISKY, 21c.@21¾c. PROVISIONS heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 1.

FLOUR quiet, at $4 50@$4 69. WHEAT steady. CORN steady; sales, 4,000 bushels YELLOW, at 71c. WHISKY firm, at 21¾c.@22½c. PROVISIONS quiet.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 900 bales, the market closing unsettled and excited. Receipts to-day 960 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday.—First Board*—$5,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87⅜; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, 96; $500 City 6s, 101⅜; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 80; $650 Chesspeake and Delaware Canal 6s, 77; $5,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 96⅜; $1,000 do, 96⅞; 85 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅞; 200 Reading Railroad 23⅞; 10 Norristown Railroad, 51⅜; 50 Elmira Railroad, 12; 38 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅛; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 55⅜; 10 City Passenger Railroad, 52½; 150 Long Island Railroad, 12½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '88, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 96⅞@96; Philadelphia R. R. 6s, 95⅞@96; Philadelphia 6s, new, 101¾@101½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad, 34⅛@34¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@74; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 88@90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '68, 66⅞@67¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅜@42½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 98⅛@98⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 85⅛@85¾; Morris Canal Consolidated 46⅜@47⅜; Morris Canal Pref'd, 100⅝@100¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 89¼@90; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9¼@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 15¼@16¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 12@12¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., 50¾@52; Long Island, 12⅝@12¾; Girard Bank, 10⅜@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 51¾@52½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10@10; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 87⅜@87½; New Creek, ⅞@⅞; Cattawissa Railroad, 7@7½; Lehigh Zinc, 1⅛@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 5
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 5
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Ericsson	New-York	Bremen	May 8

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	April 14
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	April 21
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	April 24
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	April 28
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 1

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	May 5

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg—H. Ackerman, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Vorpahl, J. A. Brahe and child, H. Loewe, A. Bergham, S. Bohm, John Smidt and lady, A. Debattis and lady, H. Benda, Fred. Pfeiffer, Rev. C. Hammer, Lewis Wald, H. Hyman and lady, H. Reis, lady and 2 children. J. Seyfferd, F. T. Hollman and lady, W. H. A. Fischer, P. Roth and boy, Dr. Habich, lady and 3 children, Albert Dung, lady and child, A. Jander, Mrs. Switzer, George Switzer, J. M. Pfau, George Bogen, G. F. Schmidt, lady, 2 children and servant, J. Guitermann, lady and 2 children, Mrs. M. Guitermann, Mr. Voigt and lady, Mr. Hudtwalker, lady, child and servant, Theo. Gerock, George Wuedersheim, Chas. Leo, Pridoline Leo, Wm. Ehrmann, John Beumann, Mr. Leuthackert, lady and 4 children, H. Heins, Dr. Schaumann, F. A. Signer and daughter, Wm. Bornemann, Otto Freytag, Miss Turney, A. Dickmann, Aug. Knorr, lady and 3 children, Mr. Shaw, Ernst R. Smichdt, Wm. Runk, Joaquin W. Silver and boy, M. Hoffmann, John Bittman, H. Grupen, F. Wohlers, Claus Thiedemann, George Rettmann, S. Simon, A. Hovet, Mrs. Holmes and son, A. Eckert, H. Mahler, John Malmeen, Wm. Levin, C. Sollbrugge, Mrs. Gunzenheiser and child, Louis Bott, Mrs. Lowenthal and 3 children, Mrs. Hirschberg and infant, F. Myer, Jos. Reishard, lady and 3 children, Rud. Kreter, Julius Wiskemann and daughter, Balt Ott, J. Michaelis, Fr. Bonface, Jac. Dobbs, Sam'l Treweeke, H. Ruaneberg, W. Ruenebergh, Andrew and Conrad Rinken, Mr. G. Lung, Mr. Rosenberg, Mrs. Cayer, Mr. Maurer, A. le Blanc, Moller and child, Chas. Hespe, H. C. Eitzen, G. Spicker, Mrs. Kissler and 3 children, Jac. Kissler, Conr. Meyer, Henry Repp, Mrs. H. Repp, Pauline Doetz, J. Friendly, J. Ullmann, J. B. Roselle, R. Beyer, Fr. Shorter, J. Goldstein; M. Schindler and lady, M. Merkle and lady, Henry Beaecke, Miss Regine Meyer, Adolph Wahl, C. Schirach, lady and son, W. Nordmann, lady and 2 children, P. J. Wieland, L. Hass, Mr. Mertzenfield, John P. Thomas, Carl Staude, Adolph Mettelmann, Henry Leroux, C. Seyler, Mrs. Soldau, W. Neidhardt and 2 sons, Miss Winterhalter, H. Rau, and 305 in the steerage. Total, 490.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—E. N. Lawrence, F. N. Lawrence, Edward C. West, Master West, George T. G. White, W. T. Taliaferro, C. Ludman, Capt. R. Brown, S. Sproulls, two Misses Sproulls, Miss Hunt, Seth B. Hunt and lady, Samuel Ellis, William Brown, Geo. Smith and lady, C. Dormann, C. Vandervoort, Mr. Carryl and lady, T. H. Ellis, W. M. Campbell, Jno. Geitzler, O. N. B. Jones, J. Chalmers, W. D. Streeter, and 8 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Albert Rosenberg, A. Sug